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China Mail

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1845

No. 25,875

HONG KONG, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1928.

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NO ADVANCE?

CHIANG KAI-SHEK MARKING TIME.

FEARS OF JAPAN.

Southerners Not Yet Arrived In Tientsin.

SITUATION FULL OF POSSIBILITIES.

Since the attitude of Japan has been revealed during the week-end as one of waiting to see whether there will be any march from North China into Manchuria, interest is reverting largely to the war between the Northerners and the allied Southerners.

From a fairly reliable source, the "China Mail" political correspondent learns that Chiang Kai-shek, as commander-in-chief of all the Nationalist armies, has resolutely set his face against any further advances or attempts to advance, for fear of new complications with Japan at places which she will guard.

"CHINA RIDICULED."

In other words, the Southerners will not try, for the present at least, to take either Tientsin or Peking by force. And as Chang Tso-lin is still holding on, both sides are marking time to the south of Tientsin and Peking, and neither seriously hoping to dislodge the other from its lines.

Delays, rather than another possibility of running into the Nipponese cordons is Chiang Kai-shek's watchword. The Northerners, on the other hand, are waiting for new developments before embarking on offence or retreat.

NOT INTERESTED.

American Views of Situation.

The "North China Daily News" states that an American firm has received a cable from its representative in the United States saying that the Nanking appeal to Pres. Coolidge has been referred to Mr. Kellogg and will remain unanswered. The paper adds: "The United States Government's position is that Japan is acting within her rights in protecting nationals' lives and property in Shantung."

The United States accepts Baron Tanaka's statement as regards ultimate withdrawal from Shantung as evidence of good faith. Japan's intentions are being watched with lively interest but there is no anxiety.

With few exceptions editorial comment upholds Japan. The Nationalists are utterly discredited. After loud boasts and threats by the Chinese the spectacle of 3,000 Japanese in holding Tientsin with 300,000 Chinese troops within three days' march, while simultaneously China is imploring the assistance of Washington at Geneva, has placed China in a ridiculous position.

The "China Weekly Review's" Washington correspondent cables that the administration's policy is unchanged. The Cabinet is carefully watching the situation and its developments. The Tientsin incidents attracted little attention, chiefly because interest is devoted to domestic politics. The Press and public are not serious interested in the present events in the Far East.—Reuter.

THE NORTHERN LINE.

Holding Positions East to West.

Peking, Yesterday. The Northern forces officially claim to be holding Tsangchow and to have repulsed the attacks on Hoken. They also claim to have recaptured Tingchow.—Reuter.

[Note: Tsangchow is on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 60 miles south of Tientsin. Hoken is due west of Tsangchow. Tingchow is due west of Hoken. The last named is on the Peking-Hankow Railway, 35 miles further from Peking than Paoingfu.]

The intent of the above cable is that the Northerners hold a line running east to west, joining the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Hankow Railways—and that the Nationalist allies are at least 60 miles from Tientsin and 125 miles from Peking.]

Nationalist News. Shanghai, Yesterday. The Kuo-min news agency reports that Chiang Kai-shek went to Cheongchow (in Honan province) on May 18 en route to Sin-

siang, where, he will meet Feng Yu-hsiang, leaving Generals Chu Pei-teh and Fang Ting-ying to carry on operations at Machang. General Liu Chen-hua of the Kuomintang, at Tamingfu, announces the complete pacification of the south of Chihli.—Reuter.

Peace Feelers. Tokyo, Yesterday. It is reported that prominent statesmen of the old political parties in Peking, such as the Anfu clique, are planning a national coalition for the purpose of preventing chaos in the event of the collapse of the Northern administration. In this connection they are endeavouring to come to agreement with Chiang Kai-shek.—Reuter.

Not to Retreat! Tokyo, Yesterday. It is reported from Peking that after a lengthy conference the Northern Generals have replied to Mr. K. Yoshizawa (the Japanese Minister) rejecting his suggestion that Chang Tso-lin should return to Mukden, as they still consider victory possible. Moreover, retreat at the present time would entail enormous loss.—Reuter.

Japanese in Peking. Peking, Yesterday. Four hundred Japanese troops arrived last night and are mostly quartered in the old Austrian Legation, where buildings have been hurriedly prepared. More troops are expected shortly.—Reuter.

To Cope With Refugees. Peking, Yesterday. As the Japanese Minister's family and other Japanese Legation families are leaving Peking to-morrow, preparations are being made for housing hundreds of refugees in the Legation residences. In this connection, lavatories and other outhouses are being erected close to the residences.—Reuter.

Concession Crowded. Peking, Yesterday. All Japanese from Kalgan are taking refuge in Peking. On the other hand the Japanese exodus from Peking is increasing, while the Japanese Concession at Tientsin is overcrowded with Japanese refugees from the environs.—Reuter.

U.S. MINE DISASTER.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN A LARGE MINE.

150 ENTOMBED.

Brownsville, Penn., Yesterday. There are hitherto twenty dead in an explosion and fire at Mather Mine near here. 150 miners were underground when the explosion occurred. Rescuers are working feverishly to succour the survivors.—Reuter's American Service.

SWISS NATIONALS.

THE CHILDREN OF FOREIGN PARENTS.

PROPOSED CHANGE.

Berne, Yesterday. Popular referendum has agreed upon a revision of the constitution providing that children of foreign parents born in Switzerland shall become, in certain conditions, Swiss citizens.—Reuter.

BULGED ALL OVER!

Burglar Who Ran Into The Police.

WHAT "BREAKING" MEANS.

Deportee Misunderstands Legal Definition.

"It is perfectly obvious that the prisoner does not appreciate the offence of breaking," said Mr. H. K. Holmes, Crown Solicitor, when prosecuting at the Criminal Sessions to-day.

The charge against Chan Shing was one of burglary and larceny. In law, the "swag" must be worth \$25 and upwards before the charge can be substantiated. There must also be the legal element of "breaking" into a dwelling house.

When the court was read to him, prisoner admitted stealing eight articles of clothing and two pieces of cloth valued at \$26.90, but strenuously denied that he "broke" anything and suggested that the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Jacks) should verify the fact by asking the complainant.

How Suspicions Were Aroused. A curious account of what happened on the night of April 16-17 was given by Mr. Holmes who described how police suspicions were roused by the prisoner "bulging all over."

When prisoner had been asked to plead and had replied on the lines indicated and His Lordship had taken the reply to mean a plea of "not guilty," Mr. Holmes used the words quoted above, and suggested that the cases should proceed, the legal definition of "breaking" to be dealt with by His Lordship in directing the jury.

"It might sound a little curious," said Mr. Holmes in his opening address to the jury, "as it is somewhat like two different offences."

"Burglary is to break into premises in order to commit a felony therein."

Inside the Door. Complainant, a Chinese woman named Li Wah, who "did small jobs for tailors, lived at the 1st floor of No. 125, Queen's-road West. Access to the floor was by stairs through the sliding door usually found in Chinese tenements. On the night in question, the woman had seen that her door was properly secured, had retired at about 12.30 a.m. and had fallen asleep.

Mr. Holmes also described the fixtures on the inside of the door. There was a hasp, fastened on a little staple, with a pin through the hole. There was a little peephole, the shutter of which was held down by a hook.

If the peephole shutter were opened, an arm could be inserted by a person on the landing, who could then remove the pin.

Some time after complainant had retired, a district watchman had met a Chinese constable in the street down below. They were aware that each was close to the other.

A Frank Confession. From a doorway which was not that leading to the flat in question, prisoner was seen to come out and his appearance attracted suspicion. The district watchman challenged him and he fled. The watchman called to the constable to hold the fugitive, which the constable did after a short chase.

Prisoner frankly confessed where he had stolen the articles. They all went together, the occupants of the flat were roused, and complainant claimed the articles as hers.

Mr. Holmes also told the jury that they could, if they found the prisoner guilty, find him guilty of burglary, larceny in a dwelling, or simple larceny which is ordinary stealing.

Another Charge. The woman gave her evidence and said that the hasp, staple and pin were effective. Constable C 186, Lui Hing, said that he felt the bulge on prisoner's person when he caught him. Together with the district watchman, they searched him and found all the articles secreted on his body.

When he reached the stair-landing, he noticed that both the little peephole and the door itself were open.

After further evidence, His Lordship addressed the jury and explained the legal definition.

The jury found prisoner "guilty" of burglary and larceny.

He was sentenced to five years' hard labour.

POLAR EXPLORERS.

Back From The North Pole.

NOW IN NORWAY.

Wilkins And Nielsen Warmly Welcomed In Trondhjem.

Oslo, Yesterday. From Alaska and Spitzbergen the airmen Wilkins and Nielsen have arrived at Trondhjem. They were welcomed by great crowds and bands and were given an official luncheon.—Reuter.

ALLEGED BANDITS.

QUEER AFFAIR REPORTED FROM YAUMATI.

INTO HANDS OF POLICE.

The principal tenant of the first floor of No. 15, Temple-street, Yaumati, was the victim of a curious robbery early yesterday morning.

MORE RAIN.

Light southerly variable winds; overcast, rain, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

Anticyclone central to east of Tokyo. Depression over Indo-China unchanged.

ing, when some sub-tenants of the flat were alleged suddenly to have turned bandits and ransacked the place, and stole clothing and jewelry worth \$240.

The theory was that the sub-tenants were in fact robbers who had rented a part of the premises with the express purpose of robbing the principal tenant, who is the owner of a Chinese coffin shop.

Three men were concerned in the robbery, and after escaping from the house, the whole gang ran into the arms of a police picket which was on special patrol duty in Shanghai-street, a little distance from the scene of the robbery.

When the men were stopped the police had no idea that a robbery had been committed, merely stop-

SHANGHAI SCARE.

Chinese Shot Dead In Street.

Shanghai, To-day. A Cantonese Liu Shu-pang said to be an officer of Li Chung-jen's army, was shot dead in a Chinese lodging house in Rue du Consulate this morning by two Chinese, one of whom was wounded and arrested outside the I.S.S. offices in Avenue Edward VII.

There were a number of shots which caused considerable excitement to business people going to office. A French police sergeant was wounded.—Reuter.

ping the men because their behaviour was suspicious. The fugitives, who had in their possession a quantity of female clothing and jewellery, were taken to the police station. A few minutes later, the robbery was reported, and when the three suspects were produced they were at once identified as the erring sub-tenants of ransacked flat in Temple-street.

This morning the three alleged robbers were formally charged before Mr. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy and remanded for a week.

Sentence of five years' hard labour was passed as prisoner had an imposing list of previous convictions.

On a charge of returning to the Colony, before expiry of a deportation order, prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labour, this sentence to run concurrently with the other.

Five Years' Hard. The prisoner, who gave evidence, denied that he broke into the place. He said that he merely unfasted the door and went inside. He asked the court to treat it as a case of common larceny and to deal with him leniently.

He was sentenced to five years' hard labour.

The prisoner was then further charged with returning to the Colony during a deportation period on which charge he was sentenced to two years' hard labour, the sen-

"PARDON NO GOOD."

What A Man Said After Being Stabbed.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS CASE.

Alleged Use Of Half A Pair Of Scissors.

With usual pomp and awe, May Criminal Sessions opened, at the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan).

There were four cases on the calendar, two of which concerned a burglar who was tried and sentenced this morning (as reported elsewhere in this issue).

His Lordship had before him a young Chinese, Kong Lau-yuen, who was charged with being armed with an offensive instrument (one side of a pair of scissors) and committing assault with intent to rob.

In a Little Alleyway. Prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

Complainant, said Mr. H. S. Fitzroy (Assistant Attorney-General), lived at the 2nd floor of No. 10, Wah Ying-fong East, an alleyway of about 10 feet by 100 feet. He was a seller of medicated teas. His flat was about 15 feet from one end of the lane.

On March 23, about 9.35 a.m., somebody knocked at the door and also rang the bell. The persons outside said that they had come from Canton with a message and a parcel to deliver. Complainant did have a brother at Canton, it was revealed during the trial.

Amah Raises Alarm. A concubine opened the door. Prisoner was there with another man not in custody. Prisoner went into complainant's cubicle and produced the half of the pair of scissors, stabbing complainant on the chin and around the lips, Mr. Fitzroy said.

There was a commotion. An amah ran down the stairs and raised the alarm and the visitors thereupon fled.

A foreman in the Sanitary Department and a Chinese police constable lived in the flat below. They joined the chase.

One man was arrested by a district watchman and handed over to his pursuers. On the way back to the flat, one half of the scissors was picked up, and the other half found on the stairs.

"Take What You Like." When charged at the Police Station, prisoner had said that the man who accompanied him had told him that he had money deposited with the complainant and he (prisoner) had gone with his companion to collect it.

Complainant said that he was stabbed twice.

Before his assailant had asked him for money, he had said: "Take what you like!"

When prisoner was brought back to his house, prisoner (said the complainant) begged: "Pardon me this time. I will not dare to do it again."

Complainant added that he replied by pointing out to prisoner that he was in the hands of the Police and that his pardon would not do him any good.

Five Years' And The "Cat." The prisoner said he went to the place with the other man to collect money but denied that he took part in the robbery, of which he professed ignorance.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty."

Addressing the prisoner his Lordship said that the facts of the case pointed conclusively to the correctness of the jury's verdict. The facts showed that the prisoner had been guilty of a most brutal attack on an inoffensive old man.

"I cannot stop people like you from attempting to commit these offences but when they are brought before me and convicted I can make things very unpleasant for them. I never order anybody to be flogged unless they do violence. In this case the evidence is that the prisoner stabbed this old man twice with the object of terrorising him. I am going to order you to be flogged."

His Lordship passed sentence of five years with hard labour and 20 strokes with the "Cat."

A Chinese male child, calculated to be about one month old, was yesterday picked up by the police from the foreshore opposite the military camp at Shamshulpo, and removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital, where it is now receiving attention.

MORE ANTI-NIPPONISM.

FURTHER WINDOW-SMASHING.

KOWLOON INCIDENT.

Dastardly Attack On A Japanese Woman.

BOYCOTT STRONGER AT KONGMOON.

The window-smashing in Hong Kong and Kowloon by irresponsible Chinese youths continues. A fresh incident has happened—this time in Wellington-street, quite close to D'Aguilar-street, the scene of Saturday's "smash"—and another similar incident occurred in Kowloon at the same premises that received attention on Saturday. The police have these matters in hand. "Intensified" anti-Japanese boycotting is reported from Kongmoon and other places.

BOYCOTTING "INTENSIFIED."

In connection with the anti-Japanese outbreak in Kowloon on Friday night when a shop window of Messrs. R. Okada and Company, No. 39, Peking-road was smashed by two youths, one of whom was arrested and remanded by Mr. W. Schofield until this morning, another demonstration occurred at the same shop on Saturday night when the new pane of glass which had just been put in the show window was again smashed.

Not satisfied with only breaking windows, the rowdies this time went so far on this occasion as to assault a Japanese lady employed at the shop. It was a pity that the hooligans concerned in this affair all succeeded in getting away, as doubtless the attack on a defenceless woman is a serious matter, and one which should be met with corporal punishment to its perpetrators.

Saturday night's outrage occurred at about 7.45 p.m., and a report of the affair was made to the Tsim-sha-tui police some time later by Mr. D. Hatori, a salesman of Messrs. R. Okada and Co., and then it was too late for the police to take steps to apprehend the miscreants, who had by that time succeeded in making good their escape.

It is, of course, impossible to blame Mr. Hatori for not taking prompt action, as in view of the attack on the lady, it was quite conceivable that had he attempted to leave the shop whilst the demonstration was taking place, he would have been severely man-handled by the ruffians outside.

Swoop Down on The Shop. According to Mr. Hatori's report to the Tsim-sha-tui police, Miss D. Mishikla was standing at the front door of the shop, when, without warning, a number of Chinese, led by one armed with a bamboo pole swooped down on the shop. The man with the pole belaboured Miss Mishikla, whose arms were badly injured as the result of defending the blows which were aimed at her head.

Crashing Glass. Defending herself as best she could, Miss Mishikla backed into the shop and with the aid of others inside succeeded in fastening the door. No sooner had this been done, when the crowd outside began to pelt the shop window with stones, several of which crashed through the glass, doing considerable damage to articles on display in the show window, beside the new pane of window glass which had only that morning been put in to replace the one broken on Friday night.

Japanese shops both on the island and the mainland which have so far escaped the attention of the rowdies have for the past two or three days been putting up their shutters to protect their windows.

Special Packets. As far as the town and Wanchai are concerned, it is believed that the police have matters well in hand, as with a view to curbing these disturbances special pickets armed with rifles have been placed on patrol duty, whilst plain clothes men have also been detailed to keep watch in the vicinity of Japanese premises. It is understood that similar measures had been taken by the Kowloon police since this morning.

The Chinese youth, who was on Saturday remanded by Mr. W. Schofield on a charge of having been concerned in the first attack on Messrs. R. Okada and Company's premises on Friday night, was again before the Court this morning.

At least one Japanese ocean-going steamer has been delayed in the River below Canton through the spread of anti-Nipponism.

(Continued on Page 7.)

Evidence included that of an Indian constable who saw the stone-throwing and afterwards chased the accused and another youth from Peking-road, along Ashley-road and Hankow-road into Nathan-road where the accused was caught as he was turning the corner of Humphreys-avenue.

The Arrest. Vincent Xavier, a Portuguese youth who saw the arrest, said that after turning into Humphreys-avenue, the two Chinese youths began to walk. The Indian constable came up and arrested the accused. Although the other youths was very near to the accused, the constable did not make any attempt to arrest the second youth.

An eye-witness of the start of the chase was another Portuguese named Edward Oliveira, living at No. 19, Ashley-road. He was in the house when he heard a crash. When he went to the verandah he saw two Chinese being chased by the Indian constable along Ashley-road. The accused, he said, was wearing a hat at the time.

A Japanese assistant of the shop gave evidence of stones being thrown at the window of the shop. Immediately afterwards he went outside, and was just in time to see two youths turn into Ashley-road chased by the Indian constable. He did not see who actually threw the stones at the window.

The Sentence. Mr. Schofield convicted the accused and imposed a fine of \$20 or three weeks' hard labour. In addition, the accused was ordered to pay \$50 as compensation or go to jail for another four weeks.

RECRUITING. Kongmoon Boycott Society's Campaign.

Paknei, Saturday. An association has been formed by all classes of citizens of Kongmoon, in the West River delta, to intensify the boycott of things Japanese.

As a part of the membership campaign, each member has to bring in one recruit. All joining have to sign a solemn declaration that he or she will not buy Japanese products nor have anything to do with Japanese.—Our own correspondent.

AT WUCHOW. Japanese Goods Returned to Hong Kong.

Anti-Nipponism is in force in Wuchow. The s.s. "Kong Ning" returned to Hong Kong yesterday from Wuchow, with over two thousand packages of merchandise which were alleged to be of Japanese origin, the landing of which was interfered with.

The master of the "Kong Ning" was informed by representatives of local boycott organisations that a boycott had been declared.

OPPOSITE VIEWS. What the Canton Unions Are Doing.

At least one Japanese ocean-going steamer has been delayed in the River below Canton through the spread of anti-Nipponism.

(Continued on Page 7.)

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MME. BARONELLI, ARTISTE.—School of dancing for children and adults in character, classical, exhibition, fox-trot and Charleston. Special Attention to stout Ladies who are desirous of regaining their youthful figure. Address—31, Ashley Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon. (Back of Star Theatre).

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, of No. 13A, Queen's Road Central, will shortly open for business under entirely new management. The late Proprietress Mrs. F. E. Cameron has no connection with or interest in this Hotel.

Dated the 19th day of May, 1928.
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TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG AND KOWLOON.

FROM 17th March, 1928, until further notice, Telephone Service between HONG KONG and KOWLOON will be restricted owing to harbour dredging operations necessitating the removal of our submarine cables and resulting in a reduction in the number of junctions available to carry the Telephone Traffic between the above mentioned places.

A full service will be restored immediately dredging operations cease.

J. P. SHERRY,
Manager.
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Hong Kong, 17th March, 1928.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th May, 1928, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 26th MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 26th May, 1928, at 11.15 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 26th MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th May, 1928, at 11.20 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 26th MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

NOTICES.

MACAO RACES.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the NINTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SUNDAY, 3rd June, 1928 (weather permitting), may be obtained from the I.R.R.C. Macao, Causeway Bay Stables and Rorax Advertising Co., Exchange Building.

Entries CLOSE at Macao Race Club on THURSDAY, 24th May.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 26th May and MONDAY, 28th May, 1928, commencing at 2.30 p.m. on both days. The first bell will be rung at 2 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1 per day for all persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5 each per day up to Friday, 25th May, 1928.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2 per day.

Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

Bookmakers, Tie Tac Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Hong Kong, 19th May, 1928.

LAMMERT BROS.

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AND SURVEYORS.

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Teak and Iron Bedsteads with Mattresses, Teak Single and Double Wardrobes with Mirrors, Tile and Marble Top Washstands, Chests of Drawers, Side Tables, Toilet Crockery.

Also
A Quantity of
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

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U.S. CUSTOMS' DUES.

HOW THEY CLAIM THEIR POUND OF FLESH.

A NOVEL SHANGHAI ACTION.

In the U.S. Court for China, last week, before Judge M. D. Purdy, an action was brought by Mr. J. B. Davies, acting District Attorney, in connection with an alleged offence by Mrs. H. Reesman under the American Customs regulations.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl, representing the defendant, said that she pleaded guilty and he proposed to ask for leniency. Her business was the export of goods from Shanghai to Honolulu and the United States.

In the present instance she had made nothing whatever by the invoices presented to the Consulate and the Customs and which formed the subject of the prosecution. It was true that some of the merchandise shipped was under-valued, which was a common practice in Shanghai, but there was no intent to defraud. The only people who could benefit were the purchasers, because she was the buyer. For instance, an order might be received here for a dozen shirts. She might buy them for \$12 a dozen and she would have an invoice showing she did not pay so much, and this would be enclosed with the goods when shipped, so that it would be seen by the Customs, who would value the goods accordingly. The Customs had the right to put a value on any goods, but they usually took the invoice value, although they were not compelled to.

Question of Price.
The Judge—And I suppose another letter would give the price at which she really bought them?
Mr. Schuhl—Yes. She did not intend to defraud, but only did what she understood everyone else was doing and which she thought was all right.

The Judge—If she had given the proper price, the Customs officials still would have the right to fix a higher valuation?

Mr. Schuhl—Yes. She bought at retail prices, but thought she had a right to state wholesale prices, which were from 10 to 20 per cent. lower. I think this is the first case of the sort that has been before the Court and I ask for leniency in view of the fact that the defendant did not intend to defraud.

Mr. Davies said that, for a consignment of goods, over \$100, a Consular invoice had to be obtained and it was in connection with such a case that action had been taken. He understood it was quite right that many other people were doing the same thing and the intention was to put a stop to it.

The Judge—Do other nationals do the same thing?
Mr. Davies—I believe they do.
The Judge—It is an offence in their case?

Mr. Schuhl—I believe their shipments are stopped.
Mr. Davies—I do not believe any other nationals could be punished for doing the same thing as regards the United States. They might be prosecuted on a charge of defrauding the United States Government, but whether it would be an offence under their laws I cannot say.

The Judge's Comment.
The Judge said that, if it were not for extraterritoriality, there would be some question whether Americans could be prosecuted in America on such a charge. Certainly they could not be prosecuted in Shanghai, and a foreigner certainly could not be. He thought everyone had the same disposition, if they sent or took goods to America, to value them at the wholesale price, even though they were bought retail, though undoubtedly it was a violation of the statute. However, as there was extraterritoriality, Americans were living under the American law, and though foreigners might do the same thing with impunity, in the case of Americans it was an offence. Should a foreigner who had done the same thing eventually go to the United States, it might be possible to charge him as having committed the offence in the United States, although he had not previously been there, but that would be a matter for argument. He thought that all American citizens in China should be very careful about the statements they made to consular officers with regard to goods shipped to the United States. He did not personally believe the defendant had any real appreciation of what she was doing, but, like all practices of a questionable character, though it might go on for years without being detected, eventually something would come of it. He was sure that, just as the defendant had not deliberately intended to do anything wrong, so also she would not again be involved in any similar trouble, and therefore he would only impose a fine of \$200.

The takings at band performances for a week-end at Southern's bandstand were stated at the council to have been 2s. and a proposal to erect a better stand costing \$20,000 was approved.

THE DIFFERENCE.

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA & SHANTUNG.

AND CORDON IN PEKING.

Shanghai, Saturday.
It is stated on good authority that, in spite of reports of the Northern troops' successes at Paoingfu (on the Peking-Hankow Railway, 90 miles south-west of Peking) and in the south-west of Chihli province, the Japanese are convinced that the morale of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's (Manchurian) forces is so deteriorated that they cannot hold Peking and Tientsin (which is 70 miles south-east of Peking) against the serious threat by the allied Southern armies.

The news is also that if Marshal Chang Tso-lin's armies fall back on Manchuria, the Japanese propose to disarm them at Shanhaiwan.

The attitude of the Japanese General Staff is that while it is prepared to co-operate closely with other foreign military authorities elsewhere in North China, the Japanese will not brook interference with their policy in Manchuria.—Reuter.

FORCED TO FIGHT.

Northerners v. Nationalists—
or Japan?

Peking, Saturday.

According to very reliable sources, the Japanese intend to prevent both the defeated Chinese troops and the victorious, pursuing Chinese troops from entering Manchuria; and, therefore, Marshal Chang Tso-lin must either evacuate quickly in good order or remain at Peking and fight desperately, knowing that his retreat back to Mukden is cut off.

What his decision will be is a matter of wide speculation.

An important conference of the Ankuochun (i.e., Northern) leaders is to be held during the week-end in Peking.

At this meeting, it is expected, the course which the Fengtien leaders will pursue will be decided.

Peking Still Calm.

It is stated officially that Marshal Chang Tso-lin (in his capacity as commander-in-chief) is issuing a statement in connection with the note presented to him by the Japanese. It is expected that the statement will be published to-morrow (Sunday).

Peking remains outwardly calm but the Japanese continue preparations to cope with the contingency of trouble breaking out.

It is understood that the Japanese are considering taking over the barracks in the Soviet Embassy compound in Peking to accommodate troops. (There are already 1,500 Japanese troops at Peking).

Big Cordon in Peking.
It is also reported that the Japanese intend to place a cordon of troops around a large area in the city of Peking, the area to include the Legation Quarter, should it be deemed necessary to do so in order to protect Japanese people. This area includes a large part of the east of the city in which large numbers of Japanese reside.

It is officially admitted that the Japanese intend to place a strong guard at the Japanese Hospital which is outside the Legation Quarter.—Reuter.

ACTED ON HIS OWN.

When Japanese Minister Gave Advice.

Tokyo, Saturday.
It has been officially confirmed that Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa (the Japanese Minister at Peking) has advised Marshal Chang Tso-lin to give up Peking and return to Mukden (the capital of Manchuria) and devote himself to maintaining the peace and prosperity of Manchuria.

Although Mr. Yoshizawa acted in this respect on his own initiative, with no instructions from the Japanese Government, Marshal Chang Tso-lin is understood to have replied that he will consider the matter.

Pressure to Accept.
On the other hand, according to Press reports, Marshal Chang Tso-lin definitely rejected the advice in spite of General Yang Yung (Chief of the Manchurian General Staff) and others in the Fengtien faction pressing him to accept the advice.—Reuter.

[Note: Yang Yung, and even General Chang Hsueh-jiang (who is Chang Tso-lin's son) are widely believed to be the leaders of a radical sect in the Fengtien faction, with ideas leaning towards co-operation with, or at least neutrality towards, the Nationalists.]

TROOPS MOVE UP.

Nippon Orders Extensive Mobilisation.

Tokyo, Saturday.

As a precautionary measure, the Japanese Imperial General

MOMENTOUS STEP.

WHAT THE "TIMES" SEES IN JAPAN'S NOTE.

EXTREME CONFUSION!

London, Saturday.

In a leading article referring to the "new momentous step," namely, the memorandum to the Peking and the Nanking Governments, the "Times" says that the Japanese Government had almost involuntarily—impelled by anxiety for their interests in Manchuria—spoken of "a united China."

That phrase, spoken by such a powerful neighbour in a moment of extreme confusion, should have a profound effect in China, says the "Times." The article points out that great responsibility now rests with Japan and the consequences of her action cannot be easily measured.

Wise Restraint.
The "Times" concludes by saying that wise restraint on the part of Japan, however, may greatly advance the solution of the Chinese problem. "Her (Japan's) own national interests, and her position as a leading Power among Far Eastern nations are plainly at stake in such an enterprise."

A "PROVINCE."

The Japanese Menace In Manchuria.

The "Manchester Guardian" considers the Japanese Note to contain an obscure but serious menace. "One might suppose Manchuria is a Japanese province instead of being, at least nominally, a Chinese dependency."

The "Guardian" also declares that the danger of disturbances at Tientsin or Peking is a matter for joint action by the Powers and not for isolated intervention by Japan.—Reuter.

SOUTHERN WRATH.

Anxiety Expressed By Tokyo Papers.

Tokyo, Saturday.

While agreeing with the principle expressed in the Japanese Government's memorandum to the Chinese belligerents, the Japanese papers express the greatest anxiety lest the proposed steps by Japan inadvertently assist Marshal Chang Tso-lin, thereby bringing down the Southern wrath.

The Japanese papers strongly warn the Government to exercise the greatest caution.—Reuter.

Staff has instructed the Commander of the Kwantung Garrison to despatch a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery from Port Arthur (up the South Manchurian Railway) to Mukden, after which, a part of two battalions at present in Mukden will be moved to Chinchow (which is on the railway from Peking and Tientsin to Mukden, and will be in the route of the Northern armies if they wished to retire back into Manchuria).

According to a Changchun despatch, the Japanese cavalry detachment at Kung-chu-ling, and also a part of the local garrison at Changchun, have been ordered to proceed to Shanhaiwan (also on the line of possible retreat). These orders are believed to have been given as a result of the tense situation prevailing but official confirmation of them has been unobtainable hitherto.—Reuter.

STILL LOSING.

Tokyo's Official News About The War.

Tokyo, Saturday.
According to a despatch received by the Japanese Foreign Office, the Northern army which was defending Tsangchow has evacuated that city.—Reuter.

[Note: Tsangchow is in Chihli, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, about 60 miles south of Tientsin.]

It should be noted that the report emanates from an official Japanese source which has been inclined to over-state the extent of the Northerners' plight. Previous reports have fluctuated between surmises that the Southerners had advanced 30 miles past Tsangchow and, on the other hand, to "intelligence" that the Northern defenders of Tsangchow were digging in, preparatory to holding their ground.]

Reinforcements.

Osaka, Saturday.
General Yasumitsu and his staff, of the 3rd (Nagoya) division, are embarking on the s.s. "Harbin Maru" here this afternoon.

Four other transports with Japanese troops are leaving for Tsingtao (in Shantung) and Tientsin (in Chihli).—Reuter.

I go to the pictures twice a week as there is not much else to do at Berkhamsted.—Mr. W. W. Jacobs.

MRS. DE LEMOS RESTORED TO HEALTH BY POO ON CHINESE HERBS.

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KITANO MARU Saturday, 16th June.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 23rd May.
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 20th June.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
MOJI MARU Sunday, 27th May.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
RAKUYO MARU Thursday, 31st May.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
WAKASA MARU Saturday, 9th June.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
KUMA MARU Sunday, 10th June.
ASUKA MARU Saturday, 16th June.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
TOYOOKA MARU Wednesday, 23rd May.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MURORAN MARU Saturday, 2nd June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU Friday, 22nd June.
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Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ANDES MARU Tuesday, 5th June.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,
Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
SANTOS MARU Friday, 25th May.
MANILA MARU Saturday, 30th June.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
CELEBER MARU Sunday, 3rd June.
INDUS MARU Wednesday, 20th June.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND
MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
CHICAGO MARU Friday, 1st June.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
KASADO MARU Friday, 25th May.
TACOMA MARU Monday, 25th June.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and
Japan ports.
AFRICA MARU (from Shanghai) Thursday, 21st May.
HAIKONG—Via HONGKONG & PAKHOI.
NENADO MARU Friday, 8th June 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
JAPAN PORTS.
HEIYO MARU Friday, 25th May.
KEELUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.
SOURABAYA MARU Wednesday, 6th June.
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SHIPPING SECTION.

FEWER ORDERS.

BRITISH SHIPPING TOTAL
DOWN.

OIL TANKERS IN DEMAND.

Statistics for the quarter ended March 31, issued by "Lloyd's Register of Shipping," show the volume of tonnage now in hand in British yards to be less by about 139,000 tons than that for the previous quarter. This reduction was inevitable in view of the slow rate at which fresh orders have been coming in during recent months, while many of the vessels which helped to swell the high building statistics for last year have since been delivered. It is true that the present total of construction in Great Britain and Ireland, 1,440,842 tons, is larger by about 224,000 tons than the amount in hand twelve months ago; but unless there is a speedy and substantial increase in the number of new contracts booked it is to be feared that the figures will exhibit a progressive decline as the year advances.

Of the vessels now building in England, 228,000 tons will be registered in the British Dominions, and a further 177,000 tons are intended for sale or for foreign shipowners. Tonnage under construction abroad has reached a total of 1,452,409, and is therefore slightly in excess of the current British figure. Three months ago the position was reversed, British construction then exceeding the foreign total by about 40,000 tons. Even so, we are still far ahead of every other country in the production of shipping. Germany, our closest competitor, is building 443,939 tons, Italy 171,016, Holland 182,973, France 193,494, and Denmark 103,110.

Although the present world output of 2,893,251 tons exceeds the average for the last five years, it is still 410,000 tons below the average attained during the last twelve months preceding the war. In the quarter under review British yards launched 65,000 tons of shipping more than they began, a fact which again reveals the disturbing shortage of new work. On the other hand, foreign builders launched 10,000 tons less than the amount of tonnage they laid down. Oil tankers are still being built in large numbers, though the phenomenally high totals reached in the previous two quarters have not been maintained. Ninety-five of these vessels, of 637,232 tons, are now building, the British contribution being 274,462 tons.

The internal combustion engine continues to forge ahead, particularly abroad, where it has already far outstripped the steam engine. In Great Britain and Ireland the tonnage of motor ships building, 573,546 tons, is still considerably below the total of new steamers. Abroad, however, the motor tonnage in hand amounts to 917,321, as compared with only 572,522 tons of steamers. Taking the world shipbuilding figures as a whole, motor ships are found to be leading by 100,000 tons.

THE YANGTZE.

BRITISH SAILINGS NOW
RESUMED.

It is reported from the Upper Yangtze River that the sailings of British vessels have been resumed, now that a military redistribution has ended the threat of war between rival generals. Aeroplanes have been employed at Hankow in dropping propaganda pamphlets relative to Nationalist war successes. — British Naval Wireless.

AROUND THE WORLD

TOURIST PARTY FROM
U.S.A.

ARRIVE ON "PRES. WILSON."

A party of 30 Californians, under the direction of the D. F. Robertson Travel Bureau, Los Angeles (California), arrived on the s.s. "Pres. Wilson" en route on a six months' tour "Around the World." Included in the party is Mr. H. M. Snyder, millionaire real estate owner, Los Angeles. This is Mr. Robertson's 27th visit to Hong Kong. He has made seven trips around the world and has crossed the Atlantic 111 times. He has travelled over one million miles.

3,000 GUINEA MODEL.

RECORD PRICE FOR "ROYAL
WILLIAM."

[By A. C. R. Carter.]

Sooner or later the name of every great man becomes associated with a sale at auction, and in mail week it was the turn of John Jervis, Admiral, Earl of St. Vincent, because a wonderful model of a ship of the line, which had belonged to this naval worthy, realised as much as 3,000 guineas at the rooms of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

For some years past collectors have been paying attention to these beautiful models — often executed by prisoners of war — but there has been no auction price to approach the sum which Mr. J. Rochelle Thomas paid for the large model (nearly 4½ ft. wide) of the famous ship, the "Royal William," a William III's navy.

This fine war vessel would probably have been designed by one of the family of the great naval architect of Deptford, Phineas Pett, the maker of the famous and highly ornamental "Sovereign of the Seas," launched in 1637, a contemporary model of which is preserved in the museum of the Royal College at Greenwich.

The model sold recently is equally ornate, and is carved and adorned with emblems and figures symbolic of the sea. The "Crown" and "Cypher of William III." show the last service association of the old ship, which, however, endured until 1820, when her old timbers were broken up. Outside historic naval collections this model is held to be the most perfect to scale, and Mr. Thomas, who some time ago paid 2,000 guineas privately for a pair of remarkable ships' models, was prepared to buy the "Royal William" model, *coute que coute*. It is not known when the Earl of St. Vincent acquired this famous model. On his retirement from public affairs in 1810 (thirteen years before his death in 1823 at the age of 88) Sheridan said well that he had won the triple laurel of triumph "over the enemy, the mutineer, and the corrupt."

The model, with a few articles of Jervis furniture, was offered as the property of the late Hon. Honora Mary Lysons, the great-grand-niece of the distinguished admiral, and it is to be hoped that the relic will not leave England. But it should be borne in mind that there are numerous collectors in America who are covetous of every kind of relic and record of maritime association.

Modern Art At Christie's.

The sale of pictures at Christie's was interesting in illustrating the market's guarded attitude towards the works of living painters. Thus R. Wilson Steer's "Yacht off Harwich" realised 170gs; W. R. Sickert's "Beach at Dieppe," 160 gs; and the highest price among four of Augustus John's open-air studies was 130gs for "The Pink Dress." Some works by Matthew Maris, the painter of mystery, whom the late Mr. Justice Day used to admire greatly, included "The Bridal Veil," 115gs, but none of the pictures by this artist offered recently was of the quantity or importance of "The Four Mile," which brought 3,300gs in the Day sale in 1909. It was in the Day sale also that "Feeding Chickens," by Matthew Maris, fetched 3,000gs, and as remarked in "The Daily Telegraph" at the time, the late judge had paid only £28 for it. The total recently was nearly 25,000, the highest price being 190gs for "Haymaking in Surrey," by E. M. Wimperis, a picture of "Solitude," by Harpignies, bringing 170 gs. At Puttick and Simpson's, rooms, a set of six Hepplewhite chairs, formerly the property of Sir Hugh Jackson, realised 850gs (Mr. M. Harris).

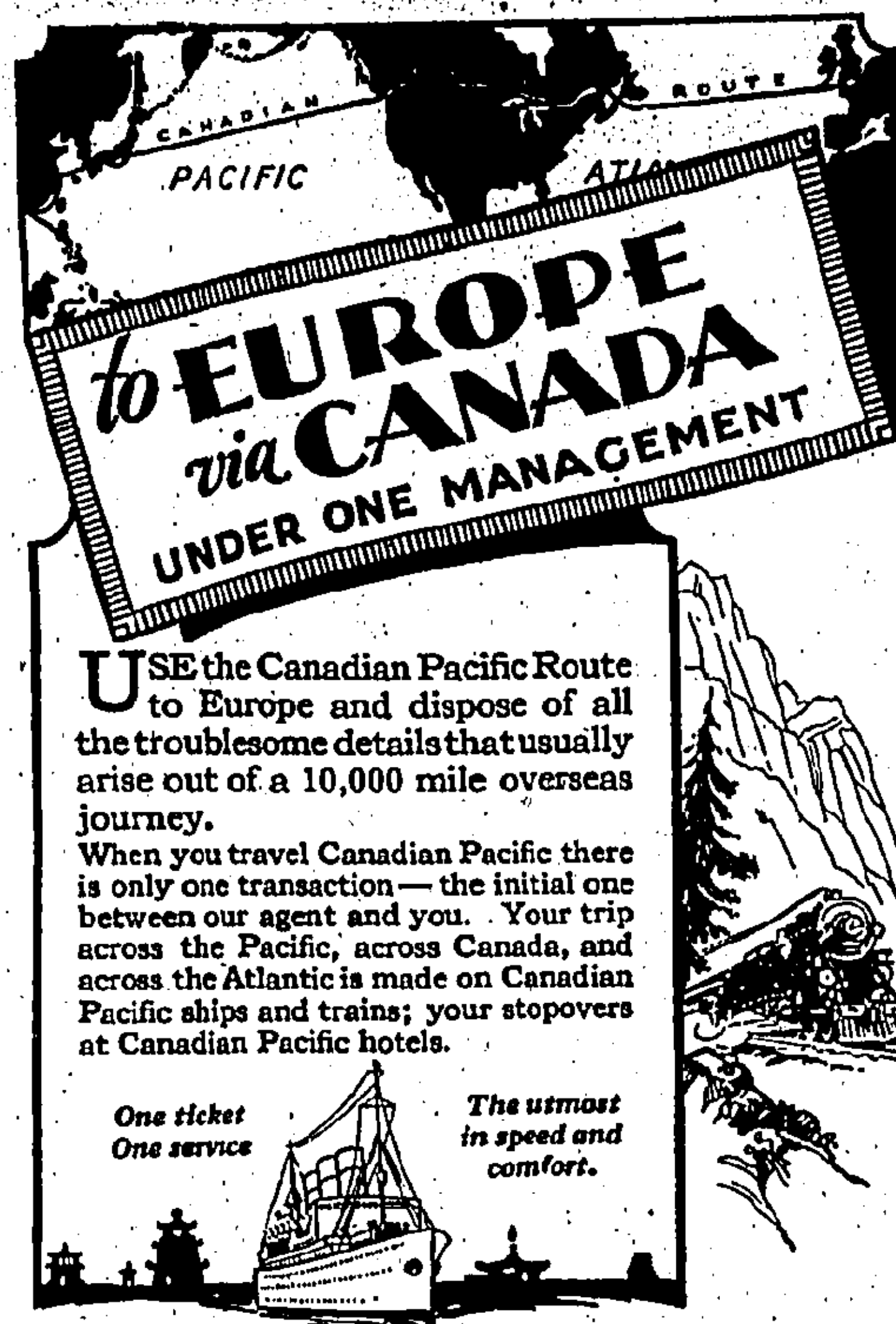
PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

Passengers departed Hong Kong by the s.s. "Hakozaki Maru" for Europe via ports on May 19 were: Madam de Bassompierre, Master de Bassompierre, Mlle. B. Bassompierre, Mrs. M. Hozu, Prince M. C. Akas Rabbong, Mr. R. McKenzie, Mr. T. Arnold, Mr. T. Onoye, Mr. G. Kasai, Mr. Gerrit C. de Vlugt, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Henrick, Mr. and Mrs. T. Crookdale, Mr. D. W. M. Prince, Mr. David Smith, Mr. J. Sakurai, Mr. S. Hirayama, Mr. S. Ohya, Mr. S. Umeda, Miss S. Yanagiya, Mrs. K. Hirano, Mr. K. Satoh, Miss J. Arnold, Mr. K. Nakahin, Mr. Y. Kodama, Mr. R. Kolso, Miss F. Mitchell, Master Greenfield, Mr. C. Seino, Mr. M. Yano, Mr. K. Matsuda, Mr. U. Oaka, Mr. S. C. Chang, Mrs. R. W. Chang, Mr. F. Chang, Mr. J. Chang, Mr. D. Chang, Mr. and Mrs. B. Masumoto, Viscount and Viscountess J. B. ryer, Miss Marnegg, Mr. Y. Yamazaki, Mr. M. Ichigami, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Greenfield, Mr. S. Ogura, Mr. S. Nishi, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bennie, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kanegre, Mr. J. Suzuki, Mr. K. Shirahashi, Mr. K. Honma, Mr. K. Sawada, Mr. J. Ricado, Mr. and Mrs. M. Murakami, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wada, Mrs. J. D. Thompson, Master J. Thompson, Miss F. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thompson, Mrs. A. Van Gijin, Mr. N. Kohda, Mr. S. Okada, Mr. and Mrs. N. Yamasaki, Mr. and Mrs. K. Baba, Mr. K. Kaga, Mr. A. Yokose, Mrs. W. M. Emery, Mr. Y. Nakamura, Mr. Poi Pit-chent, Mr. Chen Se-hon, Miss K. Tokahashi, Mrs. T. Fujimura, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Butler, Mr. A. Katoh, Mr. R. Ichimura, Mrs. Eng Yu-yah, Mrs. K. K. Soon, Mr. A. V. Dalton, Mr. T. Ohya, Mr. R. Hannaoka, Mr. S. S. Wilkinson, Mr. J. Crookdale, Mr. N. Bell, Mr. W. A. Grindley, Mr. T. Y. Lo, Mr. Wm. E. Toy, Mr. C. E. Edmiston, Mr. K. Ikeda, Mr. K. Ohtsuki, Mr. T. Muto, Mr. T. Aral, Mr. M. Matsunaga, Mr. S. Wada, Mr. Y. Hasegawa, Mrs. K. Matsuno, Mr. S. Itoh, Mr. K. Mimamoi, Mrs. L. Sellwood, Capt. A. J. Wilton, Mrs. and Miss M. Gaeta.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benvenorich" from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines is due to arrive here on May 23.
The Swedish East Asiatic Co. M.V. "Rankine" left Hamburg on April 14 and is due here on or about May 25.
The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" from Hong Kong on May 9, left Yokohama on Friday, and is due at Vancouver on May 27.
The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" (Capt. A. J. Halsey, R.N.R.) is due here on May 28 at 8 a.m., and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf. She will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama on May 30 at noon.
The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on May 17, and is due here on June 4.
The M/V "Agra" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.) left Antwerp on May 7, and is due here on or about June 16.
The M/V "Delhi" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.) left Hamburg on May 18, and is due here on or about June 17.



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S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO"Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 25th July.

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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
*KIDDERPORE	5,334	22nd May	Straits, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi.
MALWA	10,986	26th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
JALIPORE	5,273	31st May	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
JEPPORE	5,318	2nd June	Milnes, L'don, A'werp, R'dam & H'burg.
DELTA	8,097	9th June	Bombay, Marseilles, L'don & A'werp.
*MIRZAPORE	6,715	19th June	Straits & Bombay.
*PARKURA	16,001	23rd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*NOVARA	6,989	30th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
KEYBER	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*NANKIN	7,058	28th July	Milnes, L'don, A'werp, R'dam & H'burg.
*KASHMIR	8,985	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
RAJPUTANA	16,604	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*SALUBRA	16,038	1st Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
*KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

*Cargo only. *Calls Casablanca.

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TALMA	10,000	26th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
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B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
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TANDA	6,956	1st June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	29th June	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
ARAFURA	6,900	3rd Aug.	

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The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hanoi, Cebu,
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The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

*DEVANHA	8,155	22nd May	Shanghai, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
RANPURA	16,601	25th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,006	2nd June	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe & Osaka.
*NANKIN	7,058	5th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	12th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TAKADA	8,949	19th June	Amoy, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
KHYBER	9,114	26th June	Amoy, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALAMBA	8,018	3rd July	Amoy, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	10th July	Shanghai, Tsingtao, Wei Hai Wei, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NELLORE	6,863	17th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	8,985	24th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
ARAFURA	6,900	31st July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAJPUTANA	16,604	7th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KALYAN	9,144	14th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,956	21st Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration, without notice.
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*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
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Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 1/2 ft. will be received
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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. ADRASTUS	Via Suez Canal	4th June.
S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	Via Suez Canal	15th June.
S.S. "HELENUS"	.....	Via Suez Canal	28th June.
S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA"	.....	Via Suez Canal	13th July.
S.S. "DARDANUS"	.....	Via Suez Canal	27th July.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	.....	Via Suez Canal	10th Aug.
S.S. "LYCAON"	.....	Via Suez Canal	24th Aug.

*Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

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A NEW LINER.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE
"OXFORD."

SAFETY AND COMFORT.

A notable addition has been made to the liner fleet of Britain's merchant navy by the completion of the R.M.S. "Oxford," of the Orient Line. This vessel is the fourth of a series of sister ships designed for the Australian route, and representing the very latest practice with regard to safe and comfortable ocean travel. Her predecessors are the "Orana" and "Orano," built by Vickers-Armstrongs, of Barrow—who also built the "Oxford"—and the "Oronsay," constructed by John Brown and Co. of Clydebank. A fifth unit of the same class, the "Orontes," is now on the stocks at the Vickers-Armstrong yard in Barrow.

A party of Press representatives and other guests joined the "Oxford" at Southampton for a cruise in the Channel. The vessel next left for a cruise to the Mediterranean with a heavy passenger list. Other cruises will be made during the summer, including several to the Norwegian fjords and the Northern capitals, but in October the vessel will be placed on the Australian route.

Designed by Mr. Walker, the "Oxford" is of approximately 20,000 tons gross, with a load displacement of 26,000 tons, the length over all being 658ft. and the breadth 76ft. The depth to "A" (or boat) deck is 80ft. A feature of the internal accommodation is the large proportion of single-berth cabins, fitted with beds in place of the old-fashioned bunk. The dining saloon, foyer, lounge, cafe, and other public rooms are most tastefully decorated, the whole scheme giving an effect of restfulness and quiet charm, in happy contrast to the ornate and overpowering decorations of certain liners of a former day. Special attention has been paid to ventilation, the atmosphere throughout the ship being kept cool and fresh even in warm latitudes. Apart from the promenade decks, there is ample room for sports and games on the boat deck, which is remarkably spacious and free from obstructions.

Propulsion is effected by twin screws driven by two sets of Parsons geared turbines, taking steam from eight oil-burning boilers at a working pressure of 215lb. per square inch. The designed output is 20,000 shaft horse-power, the contract speed being twenty knots. Even when the turbines are running at speed there is no perceptible vibration, the absence of which contributes so much to the comfort of ocean travel. Moreover, the "Oxford," like the earlier vessels of her class, is a capital sea boat. Her appearance is singularly graceful, thanks to the straight stem, cruiser stern, lofty upperworks, and the rakish funnels and masts.

The ship steamed westward from Southampton as far as Torbay, following the contour of the seaboard, and keeping well inshore. The visitors were thus afforded a magnificent panorama of the Hampshire, Dorset, and Devon coastline, clothed in spring verdure, and lapped by a sunlit sea.

Speaking after dinner Sir Alan Anderson, chairman of the Orient Line, made an eloquent plea for the encouragement of travel to Australia, whose future he painted in glowing colours. It is, he stated, a young but vigorous country, full of hope and promise for the British settler. There is no doubt that the great liners now coming into service, and of which the "Oxford" is a fine specimen, will furnish new and important links in the chain of inter-Empire communications.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

STEAMER FOR
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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED
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THE Steamship
"KIDDERPORE"
carrying His Majesty's Mails will
be despatched from this port on
or about TUESDAY, the 22nd
May, 1928, at Noon taking
Cargo for the above Ports.

Shit, Valuables and Tea for Italy,
France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be transhipped at
Bombay into the Mail Steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles
and London.

Parcels will be received at this
Office until 5 p.m. the day before
sailing. The contents and value of
all packages must be declared.
For further Particulars, Apply
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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 18th May, 1928.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
T'au via Swatow & S'hai	FOOSHING	Wed., 23rd May at Noon
T'au via Swatow & S'hai	CHAKSANG	Sun., 27th May at Noon
T'au via Swatow & S'hai	YATSHING	Wed., 30th May at Noon
T'au via Swatow & S'hai	KWONGSANG	Sun., 3rd June at Noon
Osaka via Amoy, Shanghai	NAMSANG	Sun., 3rd June at 7 a.m.
Moji & Kobe	CHAKSANG	Mon., 21st May at 8 p.m.
Canton	POOKSANG	Tues., 22nd May at 3 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	HOSANG	Tues., 29th May at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	HINSANG	Wed., 30th May at Noon
Tientsin	YUSANG	Tues., 29th May at Noon

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Telephone Central 215.

General Managers.

£200,000 PLOT.

KIDNAPPING TO WIN
ELECTION.

Chicago.—Chicago's daily crime record out-matches the brightest serial story ever written for the readers of popular magazines. While one section of the community is using murder as a means to win the election for the city's rulers another is engaged in the greatest kidnapping plot yet recorded in the history of American crime.

The release by the police of Thomas Gaylor, a wealthy motor-car salesman, who was held to ransom for £200,000, has broken up a plan to kidnap 20 wealthy Chicagoans and demand their release at a price of £200,000. All the time these plotters were playing with death, for that is the penalty for the crime of kidnapping.

No writer of detective stories could have invented richer details than have been told by Gaylor, who has now returned to the bosom of his family. Seven men were captured when Gaylor was found in a little cottage near Crystal Lake, 40 miles from Chicago. Their leader, once a politician in Chicago and now a gambler, was a friend of the rich motor-car dealer whose kidnapping he planned.

Detectives' Machine Guns. When detectives, well armed with machine guns and revolvers, burst into the cottage where Gaylor was a captive they found two men on guard. "He's in there; go and get him," said one man, nodding his head towards the darkened room in which Gaylor was imprisoned. When the first detective threw open the door and entered Gaylor seized him in his arms, crying: "My God, man, you are an angel from heaven. I thought I would never get out alive. I feel pretty good."

"They wouldn't give me a Chinaman's chance of a bath. They put guns to my head and threatened to kill me if I didn't write letters praying for the ransom money."

Sack Over Head. With clothes dirty and dishevelled and a week's growth of beard on his chin, Gaylor looked like an out-of-work tramp instead of a dapper salesman who made a fortune selling motor-cars. Later he told the full story of his adventure.

I was riding home on a Sunday evening, he said, when I was crowded to the curb and instantly three men were in my car holding revolvers to my chest. I was ordered to lie down or I would be killed. We drove away and somewhere in the city we changed cars. A tape was found over my eyes. I was forced to put on glasses and a sack was drawn over my head. We drove for hours. I could feel the road becoming rough and knew we were far from Chicago.

We stopped and I heard one man say, "I will get out and secure the cottage." I lost all trace of days and nights and was fed only on sandwiches and coffee so that I could not distinguish between breakfast and supper. I slept on chairs.

Then they moved me. Their car broke down and I was forced to walk miles through rain and mud. Unable to see, being still blindfolded, I stepped up to my knees in water. At last we arrived at the cottage, where, after a week's imprisonment, the police found me.

The "million dollar kidnap ring" is the name the police give the gang who have been fattening on ransoms in Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia.

AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT
LINE.

Operated for
U. S. Shipping Board
BY SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO & LOS
ANGELES.

S.S. "WEST IVAN" May 27

For full information apply to—
SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
L. EVERETT, Rep.

"BRITISH PLOT."

"DRIVE TO EXHAUST"
U.S. OIL.

New York.—The Hearst newspapers have discovered another "British plot" against the United States.

They demand that Congress shall investigate the alleged "British drive to exhaust the American petroleum supply while conserving their own so as eventually, by controlling the world's oil resources, to put themselves in a position to ask their own price for the American Navy's fuel."

Naval officers have been investigating reports that oil from the Naval Reserve fields in California and Wyoming is draining into adjacent wells owned privately. Their report, according to the Secretary for the Navy, will be made public within a few days. An allegation that such a leakage was probable constituted an important part of Mr. Albert Fall's justification for leasing the oil reserves to Mr. Harry Sinclair.

Mr. Hearst now publishes a report that aniline dyes placed in the Teapot Dome wells have leaked out in the flow from adjacent wells outside the Government reservation, thus proving drainage.

The horror of this alleged discovery is increased by the fact that these adjacent oilfields are really subsidiaries of the British-owned Shell Oil Company. Hence, Mr. Hearst finds justification for scare headlines to the effect that British interests are raiding United States oil reserves, and that in future the American Navy may be dependent upon a foreign country for fuel in war-time.

Senators and representatives are quoted as speaking in praise of Mr. Hearst for exposing a scheme by British oil interests to corner the oil supply. Senator Jones, chairman of the Commerce Committee, states that America should learn a lesson from the British and copy their methods by conserving its own oil resources and exploiting foreign fields.

As Senator Borah sees it, companies subsidiary to the British Shell interests are selling American oil abroad in competition with American oil companies, and he wants it stopped.

Mr. Hearst declares also that the members of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives realise that, should the oil reserves in the United States become inadequate, the national defence would be seriously impaired.



"Why, Helen, every meal was a banquet! Breakfast at eight, bouillon at eleven, lunch at one, tea at four, and dinner at seven. If only the scales had lied in my favor, I could have had sandwiches and tea before going to bed every night. The menus aboard the Presidents are too grand to describe."

Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles	To Seattle and Victoria
The Sunshiro Belt via Honolulu	The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays	Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays
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Pres. Cleveland ... June 5th	Pres. Madison ... June 12th
Pres. Pierce ... June 19th	Pres. Jackson ... June 26th
Pres. Taft ... July 3rd	Pres. McKinley ... July 10th

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Pres. Hayes ... June 17th 8 a.m.	Pres. Garfield ... July 29th 8 a.m.
Pres. Polk ... July 1st 8 a.m.	Pres. Harrison ... Aug. 12th 8 a.m.

To Manila	
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Pres. Cleveland ... May 26th 6 p.m.	Pres. Pierce ... June 9th 6 p.m.
Pres. Van Buren June 3rd 8 a.m.	Pres. Hayes ... June 17th 8 a.m.

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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

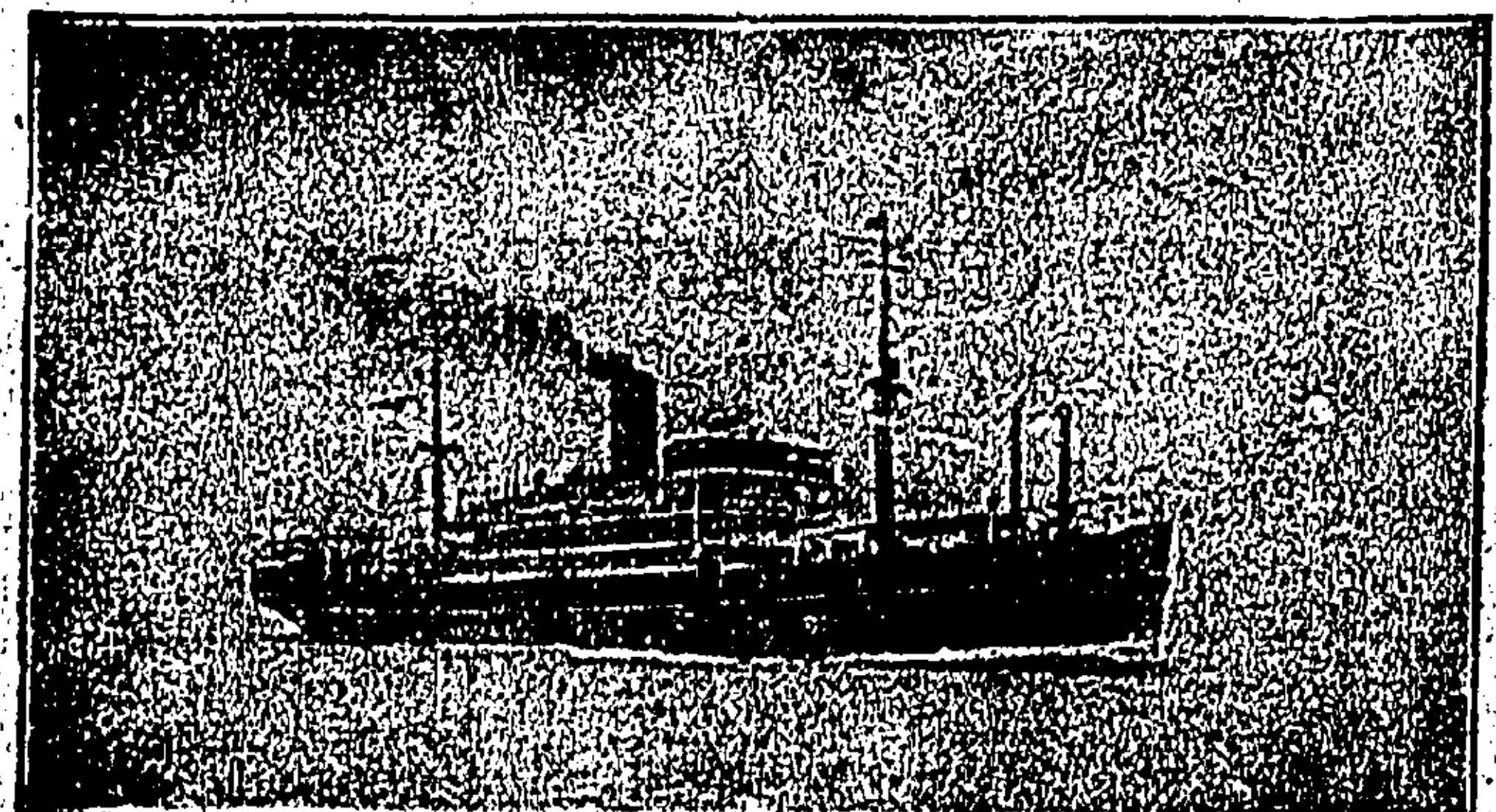
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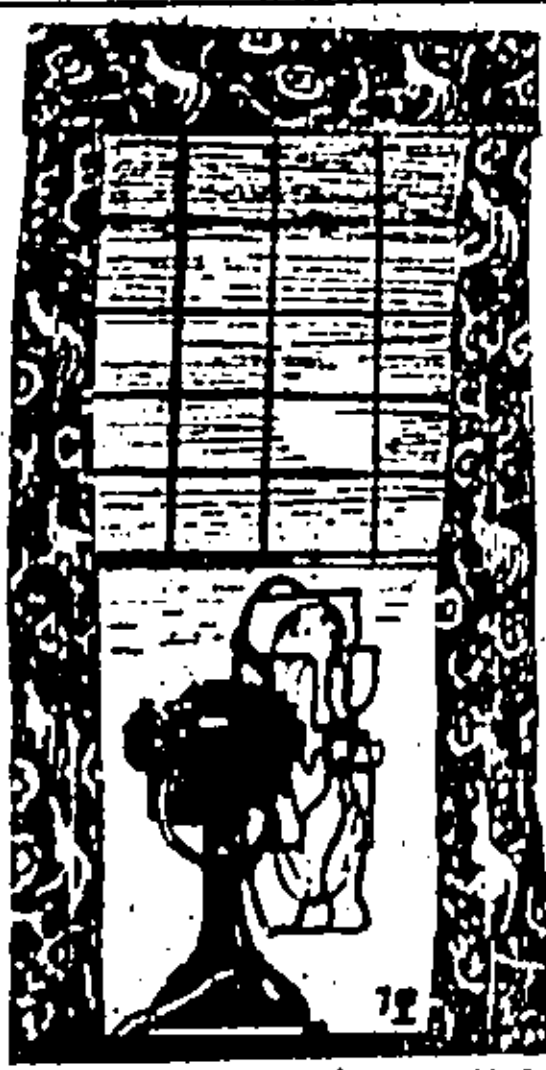
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A DELICIOUS TABLE WATER, put up in amber coloured squat bottles with Crown corks. Blends excellently with any spirits.

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It is Easy

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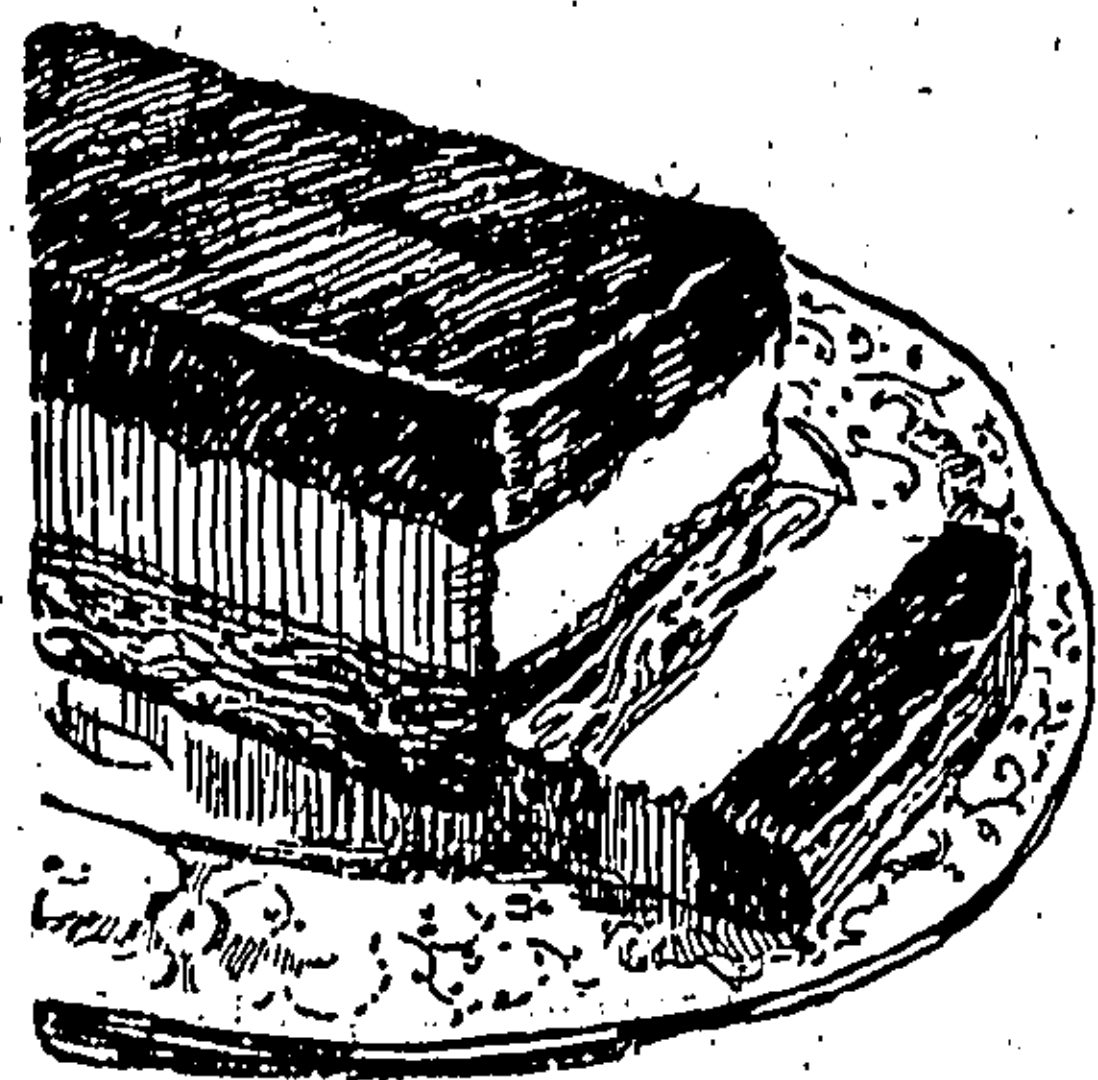
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The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

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A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF MARMET
FOLDING BABY CARRIAGES HAVE ARRIVED



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Baby Carriages are known as the World's Lightest Frames. This famous make of carriage is an Article built for Comfort Hygiene, Hard Wear and Durability.

Mounted on Steel Tube Frame and Finest Quality English Steel Compressed Springs. Finished in Navy Blue.

Each Carriage is fitted with a well made Storm-proof Hood with Electro-plated Hood Brackets. A Storm Apron is supplied which makes the pram quite proof against even the most heavy rains.

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THE NAME "MARMET" STANDS FOR
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FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS.

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The China Mail

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Overland China Mail

(The weekly edition of the "China Mail." Annual subscription, H.K. \$13 including postage \$16, payable in advance.)

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Hong Kong, Monday, May 21, 1928.

ANTI-NIPPONISM.

The evidence that we have had in the Colony of late of the presence of the "disease" which perhaps is best described as "anti-Nipponism" points clearly to the obvious fact that any such recurrence must be dealt with even more sternly than it has been so far. The First Magistrate did well on Saturday, in convicting a foolish young Chinese for smashing a window pane belonging to a Japanese shopkeeper at Wanchai to rebuke him pointedly to the effect that "this is a British Colony and we cannot tolerate this sort of thing here." The fine of \$50 or alternatively four weeks' hard labour seems to fit the crime; and it will be all the more effective if the magistrate's rebuke is read and followed by similar Chinese youths who might, if left to their own silly devices, feel disposed to smash a few more windows belonging to peaceful and inoffensive local Japanese.

Such conduct is, of course, intolerable, and we know of no responsible Chinese who would not heartily condemn such an absurd way of showing resentment. It would be a deplorable state of affairs if the local Japanese, led (or rather misled) by a few of their hardy compatriots from Wanchai, took it into their heads to come up to, say, Queen's Road Central, and begin smashing Chinese windows. We should very soon have a perfect "Donnybrook" here, which might very easily lead to all sorts of outrageous rioting. We should, of course, very speedily deal with window-smashing Japanese just as effectively as we have dealt with such Chinese youths. But

we feel sure that the Japanese will continue to show their good sense by not retaliating against the stupid actions of scatter-brained youngsters.

If, however, there should be at any time an indication of anything in the nature of real organisation in a recurrence of such window-smashing then, as stated, obviously the matter will have to be regarded as much more serious than as indications of the impotent folly of irresponsible youth. How those misguided individuals can hope to do anything more than get themselves into the hands of the police it is impossible to conjecture. Such petty indications of resentment are merely further evidence of weakness; and, with that in mind, responsible Chinese should do their utmost to put a curb upon the absurdities of their juvenile compatriots.

TO YUNNANFU.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION
ESTABLISHED.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

As the following official telegrams indicate, wireless communication between Yunnanfu and the Colony has now been established. To H.B.M. Consul-General, Yunnanfu.

I am delighted to hear that wireless communication has been established between Hong Kong and Yunnanfu. I hope this will conduce to increasing trade between these two centres. Please congratulate the Wireless Telegraph Administration at Yunnanfu and convey an expression of my highest regard to the Yunnanese Authorities.

CLEMENTI,
Governor.

21st April, 1928.

From H.B.M. Consul-General, Yunnanfu.

To Governor, Hong Kong.

Your telegram April 21. General Lung, President of Yunnan Directorate, requests me to convey to you expression of his most sincere and kind regards and to thank you for goodwill so earnestly expressed in telegram indicating that future relations between China and Great Britain will be much more friendly. He is confident that establishment of direct wireless communication will conduce to development trade between Yunnan and Hong Kong. Constructor Commissioner Chang Pang-han also requests me to thank you for congratulations which he has transmitted to staff and to staff at Hong Kong Station for their co-operation in opening this direct connection and to offer his best wishes for prosperity of your Government.

Arrested on board the "Tung On" yesterday, with 1,800 dutiable "Three Cakes" cigarette in his possession, a Chinese was this morning charged before Major C. Wilson, the Central Magistrate, and ordered to pay a fine of \$50, or, in default, four weeks' hard labour.

ON HAVING MEASLES

SOME REFLECTIONS ON A
POPULAR INDOOR SPORT.

IN THE DAYS OF SCHOOL.

[By Mabel V. Irvine.]

There are many strange methods of achieving amusement in life—the Schoolgirl and I have been sampling one of them. Now that it is over we are not sure that we recommend it really, unless the sense of humour is very keen, but to those bored with existence, which we have never been, it is at any rate another experience—"and that's always something," says the Schoolgirl. There are, to be sure, 24 hours of our experience that we would rather forget, but apart from those we have discovered a great deal of fun in this little cul-de-sac of life's highway.

We began by being shut up in a room for a couple of days merely with a troublesome cough and a bleary eye; but the pleasure of missing school, the latest number of "Punch," a copy of Nicholas Nickleby, and a great sheaf of rose-coloured tulips in a tall jar against our bright blue curtains were sufficient to make and keep us happy. We counted the days since we had been with the culprit Joan at school—"a fortnight tomorrow"—and we studied a suggestion of spots across our noses hopefully. Were they merely last summer's freckles? No, there was a lumpy look about our cheeks, and, under the natural rose, a suggestion of fever. We were not very hungry, but a cup of tea, in our own little pink and gold cup and saucer that bade us think of Cranford, was always welcome. The doctor looked at us over his glasses and said: "Well, well, there's nothing much in the temperature yet. Still, you must stay where you are, my lady." And we stayed contentedly.

The Old Idea.

"When I was little," said the Schoolgirl, "I always felt what an undistinguished family we really were, when other mothers said to you at tea, 'And have your children had all the childish complaints? I think it is such a good thing to get them over early. Poor Mummy! you had to reply apologetically. No, we have had nothing yet—only whooping-cough, and I used to wish you would add, 'but that very badly,' for I felt we children were letting you down dreadfully when the other mothers looked at you reproachfully, as if you had failed in your duty, and said, 'Oh, but you'll find it is much better to have them before they go to school.' I used to wonder what we could do about it. But when we heard the little Joneses had mumps or the Smiths had chicken-pox you wouldn't let us go to see them. Once at a party I sat on a big girl's knee and next day we heard she had scarlet fever. So I said to myself, now, Mummy will be able to say, 'Oh, yes, whooping-cough and scarlet fever—such a good thing to get them over in the nursery,' and then look complacently at the other mothers as if you had given us each a present. But this time I really do think I have brought it off. You'll be able to say, 'Oh, yes, my eldest has had whooping-cough and measles, looking at them firmly, and I shall feel inches taller. Just hand me the looking-glass again, darling. Yes, rather spotty about the chin, don't you think?'"

And then later, "It's all very well for me, of course," said the Schoolgirl grandiloquently, "but what a good thing I have kept away from the Youngest for a whole fortnight." In another twenty-four hours how I echoed prayerfully, "Yes, what a good thing." Meantime the Youngest clattered up and down the stone steps of the back stairs, out of earshot, and the front stairs knew her not. One of her new little brown shoes squeaked badly, and when we heard on the nursery floor above our heads a squeak-stump, squeak-stump, even at her ill-timed Schoolgirl opened her tired eyes and smiled and whispered, "There's the Youngest home from her walk." Then a clear, fresh, open air voice would float down over the bannisters to me, "Petkin, Petkin, is she better? Give her my love. There's something for her on the top step," and the long legs and flying skirt of the Youngest would vanish again into the nursery. On the first day it was a little white paper parcel tied with a red ribbon and a left-over label from Christmas with the unnecessary "Merry Christmas" stroked out and "Love from Felicity" written instead. Inside the wrappings was a little wooden owl, wise and grave, with two pointed ears and a white spotted breast, and a head that turned in quirkiness. "What a lamb," said the Schoolgirl still well enough to enjoy things, "how good of her, and I know they cost one and fourpence in Smark's."

The next day a voice hailed me from the upper lobby, and when I came to the top step I found a tiny amethyst and white jar tightly filled with candelline buds. A distant voice called: "I haven't any more money. They've got very short stalks; I couldn't help it, but they'll come out in water." And they did—they opened their shining gold-enamelled cups like little suns in our new darkened room, and the Schoolgirl's swollen lips murmured: "Give her my love, she is a little brick."

The next day there sat on the top step a round glass bowl filled with pure white snowdrops, and I carried them down to the Schoolgirl; but she took no notice—and their white shining made a little pool of moonlight beside the sunshine of our celandines. And this is the twenty-four hours that we would rather forget and that we don't recommend to those in search of experiences. Then came a day when, for occupation in the dim twilight of our room, the Schoolgirl and I searched our memories for references to measles in books. "Pet Marjory got sixpence for being patient with the measles," she reminded me, and I said "Yes," hesitatingly, for I remembered... but that was because of complications, and it was long ago when they did not know how to treat measles, and anyhow the Schoolgirl's temperature has come down satisfactorily. ("I always know," said she, "when you turn away carelessly and put the thermometer back in its case and say, 'Oh not much over 98' that it's too high to tell me. I know your little ways, because other times you say at once, 'Oh, yes, just 100.'") We remembered a delightful old-fashioned book that few children read nowadays, but that we love, called "Cushions and Corners," by Mrs. Greene. In this book a large family of children all have measles delightfully and happily, the well ones sitting on the sick ones' beds, and we chuckle at the thought of our Youngest traversing the wilds of the back stairs. "They did not bother about infection 60 or 70 years ago," says the Schoolgirl, "and I can't imagine how their mother looked after them all, but they didn't have as much fun as we have had, and now I am so glad I can say, 'Oh, yes, whooping-cough and measles!'"

UNION CHURCH.

PRESENTATION TO MR. E.
BANFIELD CUBEY.

THE NEW MINISTER.

The congregation of the Union Church, Kennedy-road, gathered in the lecture hall at the conclusion of the morning service yesterday, to bid farewell to Mr. E. Banfield Cubey, Chairman of the Committee of Management, who has been medically advised to return Home for health reasons. Mr. Cubey has, for the past 20 years, taken a leading part in the work of the Union Church, and besides holding office as a member of the Committee of Management, he was a trustee of the Church, and superintendent of the Quarry Bay branch of Sunday School. In addition he had been hon. secretary of the Church practically continuously since 1912. At yesterday's function, Mr. Cubey was presented on behalf of a large number of subscribers, with a handsome silver salver and a silver inkstand.

The salver was inscribed as follows:—
"Presented to Mr. E. Banfield Cubey by friends of the Union Church, Hong Kong, as a token of the high esteem and in appreciation of many years' devoted service. 20th May, 1928."

The presentation was made by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, minister of Union Church, who in an address paid heartfelt tribute to the faithful, devoted and efficient services rendered to the Church by Mr. Cubey for so many years. He said that all connected with the Church were sincerely sorry that reasons of health rendered Mr. Cubey's departure necessary.

Mr. C. C. Hickling also spoke as one of the oldest members of Union Church, and endorsed Mr. Macdonachie's remarks.

Mrs. Macdonachie, speaking as President of the Ladies' Committee of the Church, said she was glad that a gift had been chosen which would appeal specially to Mrs. Cubey who had already gone Home ahead of her husband.

Mr. Cubey spoke with feeling in acknowledging the gift and "the good things" said about him. He remarked that the office of secretary had at times involved a great deal of work, but nevertheless it had been a labour of love. It was, he said, especially trying to him to leave the Church at a time of transition, but he was glad to be able to announce with regard to the pastorate, that a cable had just been received from the Rev. S. W. Berry, Secretary of the Congregational Union, announcing that the Rev. F. C. Young, for the last five years Minister of the Congregational Church in Bellingham, Kent, had accepted the office of the pastorate of Union Church, Hong Kong.

voice called: "I haven't any more money. They've got very short stalks; I couldn't help it, but they'll come out in water." And they did—they opened their shining gold-enamelled cups like little suns in our new darkened room, and the Schoolgirl's swollen lips murmured: "Give her my love, she is a little brick."

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FIRST OCCASION.

WEDDING RECEPTION AT
RECREIO.

CLUB DECORATED.

Orange blossoms figured in a long hand-embroidered tulle veil which was worn by Miss Olive Xavier, the charming bride at Saturday's wedding in Rosary Church, Kowloon.

Many friends were present to see two well-known and highly-respected Portuguese families united in wedlock. The bride, Miss Olive Xavier, has worked for the Asiatic Petroleum Co. in the Hong Kong office. She is a daughter of Mr. C. A. P. Xavier, cashier to Messrs. Deacons, and Mrs. Xavier.

Wedding March.

The bridegroom was Mr. F. M. Ozorio, who is in the A.P.C.'s office in Sharnon, Canton. He is the son of Mr. J. A. Ozorio, for many years a resident of Swatow. The Rev. Fr. G. M. Spada, M.A., Rector of Rosary Church, officiated; and Mendelssohn's wedding march was played during the service. Mr. Xavier gave his daughter away. She wore a dress of white charmeuse trimmed with silver lace and white georgette. Her bouquet was a sheaf of arum lilies.

Bridal Retinue.

There were five in the bridal retinue. The three bridesmaids were Miss Leonor Xavier (a sister of the bride), Miss Angeline Ozorio (a sister of the groom) and Miss Gertie Choy. Miss Mario Barton (the bride's niece and a daughter of Mr. L. A. Barton of the Treasury) and Miss Alicia Gutierrez were flower-girls.

The bridesmaids wore pink taffeta dresses, trimmed with forget-me-nots and picture hats, which lent a pleasing touch of colour. Their bouquets were of pink roses.

Mrs. Xavier went in an embroidered black georgette costume, with a hat to match.

Mr. A. Silva Neto and Mr. F. Prata shared the duties of "best man."

The Reception.

Hundreds attended the Club de Recreio, at King's Park, for the wedding reception. It was the first ceremony of its kind held in the clubhouse, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion.

After the health of the bride and bridegroom had been proposed, and the usual felicitous speeches, the happy couple left for their honeymoon which is to be spent along the coast ports and then at Macao and Canton.

The bride travelled in a terra cotta dress of hand-embroidered georgette with a charming little pink hat to match.

AT ROSARY CHURCH.

O. F. Ribeiro, Jr.—E. M. Ricci.

A pretty wedding took place at the Rosary Church, Kowloon, on Saturday, when Miss Eugenia Maria Ricci, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ricci, was married to Mr. Oscar Francisco Ribeiro, Jr. of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Fr. G. M. Spada, M.A., Rector of Rosary Church.

The bride, who entered the church on the arm of Mr. M. S. Lim, by whom she was given away, was charmingly attired in white georgette with silvery lace and orange blossoms; she carried a bouquet of sweet lilies, and maiden-hair ferns, tied with a white ribbon. The bridesmaids were Miss M. Ribeiro (sister to the bridegroom) and Miss R. Rosario; they wore pale fawn georgette dresses, and their bouquets were of pink roses.

The Masters Kelly (nephews to the bride) were the page boys.

The reception was held at their new home, after which the happy couple left for their honeymoon at Repulse Bay.

TEASERS.

Answer The "China Mail" Questions.

TO-DAY'S POSERS.

From day to day a series of half a dozen questions, not tremendously difficult to answer but not always so simply solved as may be thought, appear on this page. Answers are given on page nine.

1. What is a Yak?
2. And where is it found?
3. When was Yale University established?
4. Who composed the "Blue Danube" waltz?
5. Who was the famous Mongol ruler who twice conquered China?
6. What is a Dandelion?

ANTI-NIPPONISM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The stevedores' guild is definitely anti-Japanese and has refused to discharge Japanese ships and Japanese cargo from other ships.

The cargo coolies' union, which is not on good terms with the stevedores, refuses to enter the boycott.

ANOTHER WINDOW-SMASHING INCIDENT.

ADDITIONAL POLICE.

Yet another window-breaking in the central district has to be reported, the outrage occurring in Wellington-street yesterday. The victims were, of course, Japanese and the incident was obviously another bit of "reprisal" by Chinese rowdies in connection with the Shanghai trouble.

The shop concerned was that of T. Mayeda and Co., dealers in Japanese and foreign goods at No. 54, Wellington-street.

Effect of "Eloquence."

A street "orator," posing as a medicine vendor, had a lot to do with yesterday's affair. He addressed a gathering of between 40 and 50 Chinese outside the Japanese shop, and then suddenly an attack was opened on the shop with stones.

Several stones went crashing simultaneously through the glass in the shopwindow, and the pane was completely smashed. So much force, was behind the stones that after breaking the outer pane, they also crashed through the glass in the partition at the back of the window.

The crowd scattered immediately the crash was heard, and the "orator" disappeared.

In view of the large crowd outside, the shop people thought it safer to remain indoors, and therefore made no attempt to chase any of the miscreants.

Police Arrive.

The incident occurred at about 12.30 p.m. The police were communicated with by telephone, and within a couple of minutes Sergeant Dyerson was on the scene, but even the elapse of such a short time was sufficient for the window-breakers to make good their escape, so that when the police arrived the street was more than usually deserted.

In connection with the "smash" at "Daibutsu's" branch store in D'Agular-street at noon on Saturday, it is now learned that the damage done amounted to \$65. The most serious damage was done to some lacquerware articles on display in the window, which were badly smashed.

In Wanchai where the trouble first started on Thursday night, additional police have been posted in the district to prevent a recurrence of the incidents.

Three patrols of Sikhs armed rifles were to be seen yesterday on duty in the vicinity of the Japanese quarter of Wanchai, each platoon being under the charge of a European Sergeant.

This had the effect of restoring confidence among the Japanese residents of the district.

Earlier incidents are referred to on page 11.

THE "JUNGLE."

CHINESE "PICKS UP" FOUR SPANNERS.

THREE MONTHS' "HARD."

When charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy this morning, with the unlawful possession of four spanners, a Chinese said that he picked the things up from the "jungle" at Pokfulam.

Sergeant Whant said that the accused was arrested in Babington-path, and he took the witness to Littleton-road where he claimed that he had picked the spanner up from the gutter.

Mr. Lindsell: That is not the jungle.

Accused: There's a large tree there, anyway.

Accused added that he did not steal the spanners. He argued that if he had wanted to steal such things, he could have taken new ones from three motor cars, which were in the vicinity at the time.

Sergeant Whant said that he did not think that the accused had got the spanners in Littleton-road, as there was not any car or garage anywhere near the spot indicated by the accused.

Mr. Lindsell convicted, and said that he believed that the accused had stolen the spanners from motor cars.

The police proved five previous convictions for unlawful possession during the past two years, and the accused was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

MOTOR-CAR TOUTS.

AN EARLY MORNING POLICE "ROUND-UP."

ELEVEN BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

In the small hours of yesterday morning, the West Point police rounded up no fewer than fourteen motor car tout in the vicinity of the restaurants at Shek-tong-tai and outside the Taping Theatre.

This morning eleven of them were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell by Inspector J. Clark, whilst the other three appeared before Major C. Willson.

The three before Major Willson were charged by Inspector Field, and all pleading "guilty" were fined \$6 each.

Before Mr. Lindsell, one of the defendants who had told the police upon arrest that he was a car cleaner employed at a Chinese garage, told the Magistrate an entirely different story.

A "Performer."

He said that on Saturday night there was a big performance on the third floor of the Yee Woo restaurant, and he was one of the performers. The performance finished in the small hours of Sunday morning, and as it was drizzling when he came out of the restaurant, he stood about under the verandah for shelter when a policeman came up and arrested him on an allegation that he had pestered patrons of the restaurant to take motor cars.

Inspector Clark said that he could prove that the accused was a car cleaner, and he even knew the garage where the accused worked.

Mr. Lindsell convicted, whereupon the Inspector proved a previous conviction for a similar offence when he was fined \$10. The Inspector added that on that occasion also the accused had claimed in Court that he was a theatrical performer.

From Garage to Stage.

The accused admitted the previous conviction, and stated that since that time he had really become an actor.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$20 or three weeks' hard labour.

A small boy admitted touting in the vicinity of the restaurants, and Inspector Clark in handing up the record of a previous conviction reminded the Magistrate that on that occasion the accused was charged in that Court with puncturing the tyres of a motor car belonging to an Indian which was competing successfully in Shek-tong-tai against the car owned by the garage at which the accused was employed.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10.

Eight Others Fined.

Eight other touts all admitted the charges against them, and as the police have had nothing against them prior to their arrests, the Magistrate imposed fines of \$5 each.

The last man, who also admitted touting, had a previous conviction against him in November last year when he was fined \$7.

Mr. Lindsell imposed a fine of \$8. A man who was arrested by Traffic Sergeant Baker for touting in the vicinity of Lee Gardens, did not appear in Court when his case was called, and the Magistrate ordered his bail of \$5 to be estrated.

Three other touts who were arrested in the Central district, were charged before Major C. Willson.

They were arrested respectively in Pottinger-street, Wing Lok-street and Des Voeux-road Central, and all pleaded "guilty."

The first man was fined \$6 for a first offence, the second \$10 because he had three previous convictions against him, whilst the third, a small boy, was ordered to receive six strokes of the rattan.

LABOUR LEADER.

WILLIAM HAYWOOD DEAD.

Moscow, Saturday.

The death has occurred here of the American Labour leader, William Haywood, ex-secretary and leading spirit of the Industrial Workers of the World organization, who was charged with anti-war propaganda and sabotage when America entered the war.

He escaped sentence by being smuggled out of the country and fled to Russia.

According to Haywood's last wishes, his ashes are to be kept in Russia until the Communist International Congress, when one part is to be handed over to the American delegation for burial in Chicago with the victims of the 1888 Haymarket trial and the remainder buried in Moscow.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

C.P.O. CLARK MAKES TWO SEIZURES.

CREW VANISH.

Two fairly large seizures of illicit opium were made by Chief Preventive Officer Clark in the harbour last night.

In the first instance, he went out in a motor boat to the Yau-nai junk anchorage, where a search was carried out on board the steam launch "Sun Sam Lee," a towing vessel plying between Hong Kong and Sammel.

Prepared non-Government opium amounting to nearly 400 taels were discovered on board, and two men who were found on the launch at the time of the raid were taken into custody.

They are now being detained for further investigation.

Acting on information, the C.P.O. proceeded to Wanchai where he boarded and searched a sampan lying off the reclamations at Wanchai.

The boat was empty when the C.P.O. boarded it, those on board having evidently got "wind" of his impending visit, and accordingly, had made themselves scarce. They did not have time to remove the incriminating opium, however, which was brought to light after a search.

Although no arrest was made in this instance, the C.P.O. seized 300 taels of prepared non-Government opium and removed the drug to the Import and Export Office.

MR. CHAO PROTESTS.

WHY FOREIGNERS GO TO CHINA.

COLONISING ASPIRATIONS.

Geneva, Saturday.

The Economic Consultative Committee adopted several resolutions designed to give effect to the resolutions of the International Economic Conference, one of which, dealing with commerce, indicated possible methods for the treatment of foreigners abroad. This evoked a strong protest from Mr. Chao Chuan (China), who declared that foreigners went to China to colonise. He agreed with a plan to treat foreigners on the same basis as nationals, but thought more favourable treatment would be given foreigners than nationals.

IN NICARAGUA.

AMERICAN OFFICER SUCCUMBS.

Managua, Saturday.

Captain Hunter, commander of a patrol of United States Marines, who was among yesterday's wounded at Paso Real, has died.

—Reuter's American Service.

"SAFETY FIRST."

POINTS FOR THE MOTORIST TO REMEMBER.

Remember that you are only one in hundreds of thousands who are making for the open road.

This is a good watchword for motorists during holidays. There will be an unprecedented number of them on the road. A great many will be taking their place at the wheel unaided for the first time.

Here are some cautions:—

DON'T RISK ANYTHING.

Keep strictly within the white lines at corners.

In overtaking wait until you can do so with perfect safety.

Watch the other man's driving signals.

Be sure your own signals are definite and unmistakable.

Get down to a safety-first speed at a "blind" corner.

The man who "cuts in" riskily to save half a minute is a fool.

Don't change your mind when you have signalled a movement.

It is not uncommon, the Royal Automobile Club point out, for drivers to pull out, either when approaching a bend or even on the bend itself, to pass slow-moving traffic ahead. This practice cannot be too strongly condemned.

Drivers should never in any circumstances attempt to pass on corners, no matter how much they may be obliged to reduce their speed.

The R.A.C. appeals to all road users to observe faithfully the two primary rules of the highway:—"Keep to the left—overtake on the right."

MURDER OR SUICIDE.

TRAGIC DISCOVERY IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

WIFE ARRESTED.

A Chinese woman, living in the New Territories, has been arrested on the suspicion of murdering her husband whose body was found in curious circumstances.

The dead man's brother, a richa coolie, visited the house in Pakwai village at about 8 o'clock on Saturday night and, finding the door ajar, he pushed it open and entered.

A startling scene met his eye. He saw his brother hanging from a length of rope on a tall ladder which was resting against one of the walls and almost reaching the roof.

The man's wife, the only other person in the house at the time, was standing near the ladder with a chopper in her hand, as if about to cut the body down when interrupted.

The richa coolie immediately gave all the assistance he could, but when his brother was cut down life was found to be extinct. There was a wound on the dead man's head.

Information was immediately given to the police, who were soon investigating the affair. The investigators' theory is that death was due to a blow on the head, and not to strangulation, as the position in which the body was found seemed to indicate.

The dead man's wife was accordingly taken into custody for further investigation.

ROME & ROYALTIES.

EDICT AGAINST ROYALIST "ACTION FRANCAISE."

LIST OF PENALTIES.

An extraordinary edict has been issued by Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, in the name of all the cardinals, archbishops, and bishops of France against the Royalist "Action Francaise," its readers and adherents. It will be remembered that this Royalist paper, as well as the Royalist organisations connected with it, was condemned over a year ago, apparently without any marked effect, by the Church on the ground of its pernicious doctrine, preached mainly, it is alleged, by its famous editor, Charles Maurras, the "Catholic atheist," whereby the Catholic religion is made an instrument of politics rather than the true Christian faith.

The edict, issued in the name of the whole episcopacy, instructs the priesthood how to deal with members of their flock who continue to ignore the interdiction placed by the Church upon the "Action Francaise." Young people contemplating marriage must be warned by the priest that they are subject to grave annulment penalties if they continue to read the "Action Francaise" or help in any way to further its circulation or influence, states the "Manchester Guardian."

Penalties. A public recantation of "Action Francaise" and a formal act of submission will be required by the priest from couples intending marriage if they are notoriously readers or adherents of this organ, under threat of a refusal of the religious ceremony.

In case of a refusal to recant no religious office, not even the Mass, will be accorded.

After their death recalcitrant notorious adherents of the "Action Francaise" who, having died without having made in due form a sincere and public retraction of their error, will be denied religious burial.

Such people will not be allowed to act as godfathers or godmothers at baptisms or confirmations. They will be denied the Communion.

They will be excluded from all Catholic bodies.

The form of public declaration required is as follows:—

I, the undersigned, declare by these presents that I condemn and reprobate, as the Church condemns and reprobates, the doctrines of the "Action Francaise," that I accept wholly and without restriction the directions and instructions of the Sovereign Pontiff, that I submit without reserve to the Pontifical decisions upon the errors of the "Action Francaise," promising to break away once and for all from the "Action Francaise" school, and neither to sell nor buy nor habitually read this condemned journal nor to contribute directly or indirectly to the diffusion of the aforesaid journal.

A Defiant Retort.

In reply the "Action Francaise" denounces this as ecclesiastical terrorism, makes a violent personal attack upon the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, insinuates that he is not speaking in the name of the entire episcopate, and declares that this excommunication will fail. What

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

To-day—Queen's Theatre;

"Tillie the Toller."

To-day—Star Theatre; "The Valley of Hell."

To-day—World Theatre; "The Navigator."

May 22—Queen's Theatre; "Les Miserables."

May 22—World Theatre; "Paddylock."

May 22—Star Theatre; "The Lone Eagle."

May 24—World Theatre; "The Frontiersman."

May 24—Star Theatre; "The Boy Friend."

Sports.

May 26-28—Fifth Extra Race meetings of the H.K. Jockey Club, Happy Valley.

June 3—Next meeting of the Macao Race Club.

Lammerts' Auctions.

May 25—Office and household furniture at Sales Room, Duddell-st., 2.30 p.m.

Meetings.

May 25—Fifty-fifth annual meeting of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Union-bldg., 11 a.m.

May 25—Fifty-ninth annual meeting of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Union-bldg., 11.15 a.m.

May 25—Sixty-second annual meeting of British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Union-bldg., 11.20 a.m.

May 25—Half yearly meeting of H.K. Jockey Club, H.K. Club annex, 5.15 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

May 24—Official opening by H.E. The Officer Administering the Govt. of Cheer 'O new premises in City Hall, 6 p.m.

May 24—Theosophical society weekly public lecture "The Perfect Religion," 7, Duddell-st., 6 p.m.

June 6—First of a series of addresses at Union Church Hall, Kennedy-rd., on the Old Testament, by Mr. J. S. Flacks.

November 13—Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local exams. at the Hong Kong University.

BIG NAVY PLANS.

U.S. MUNITIONS DEPOTS APPROVED.

Washington, Saturday.

The House of Representatives has approved the appropriation of over \$9,000,000 for the immediate construction of naval munitions depots at Hawthorne (Nevada), Cavite (Philippines) and Hawaii.—Reuter's American Service.

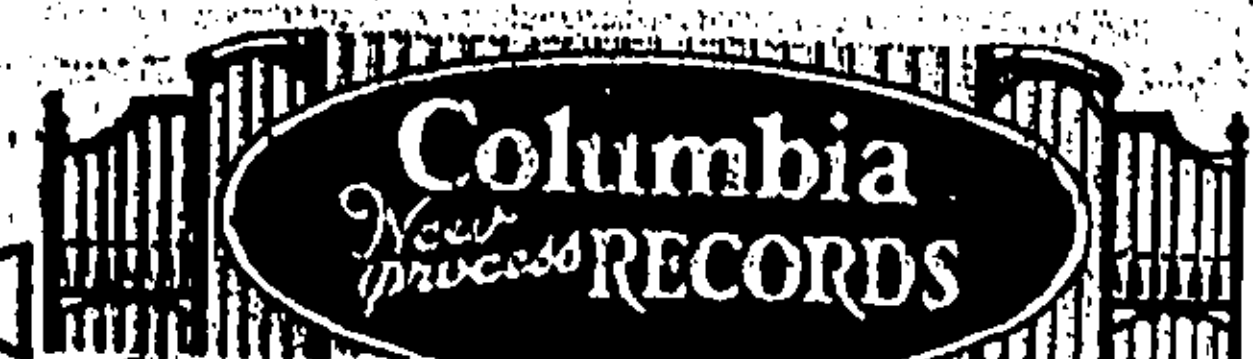
Before Major C. Willson, at the Central Magistracy this morning, a Chinese youth was charged, with riding a bicycle in a dangerous manner in Gage-street last night. He was observed by Sergeant Howard zig-zagging along the street and three times missed colliding with pedestrians by a hair's breadth. When the Sergeant chased the youth, who was obviously a novice, the latter abandoned the bicycle and made off. The Sergeant took charge of the bicycle and removed it to Central Station. At 11 p.m., the youth went to the station to claim the machine and found himself under arrest. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$4.

A coolie yesterday attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour from the Praya wall at Wing Lok-street. He was rescued by boat people, and removed by the police to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of immersion. Another would-be suicide was also admitted to the hospital yesterday from Shaokwan. This man attempted to "end it all" by taking a plunge into the harbour from the foreshore at Tsat-tai-mul. He was also rescued by boat people in the vicinity.

Is the condemned doctrine that the faithful are asked publicly to recant? Simply the patriotic policy of the "Action Francaise," it declares, its Royalist teachings, its campaign against Freemasonry, its determination not to allow France to fall into M. Briand's pacifist trap. The ecclesiastical authorities are, in short, meddling in French politics.

Consequently the adherents of the "Action Francaise," it says, are being asked to acknowledge against their conscience that "Rome has the right to dictate to the French people what choice they shall make between one form or another of politics which concerns the French people and the people only."

Readers of the "Action Francaise," it concludes, will prefer to stand by their consciences even at the pain of deprivation of the holy sacraments and, after their death of Christian burial.



WONDERFUL NEW ORGAN SOLOS

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 9135 | ANDANTINO MONASTERY GARDEN |
| 9181 | PRELUDE IN C SHARP MINOR HUMORESQUE |
| 1056D | FORGIVE ME ME AND MY SHADOW |
| 1079D | AT SUNDOWN RUSSIAN LULLABY |
| 1065D | HALLELUJAH CHEERIE BEERIE BE |
| 894D | IT MADE YOU HAPPY TRAIL OF DREAMS |
| 937D | PUT YOUR ARMS DOWN WHAT DOES IT MATTER? |



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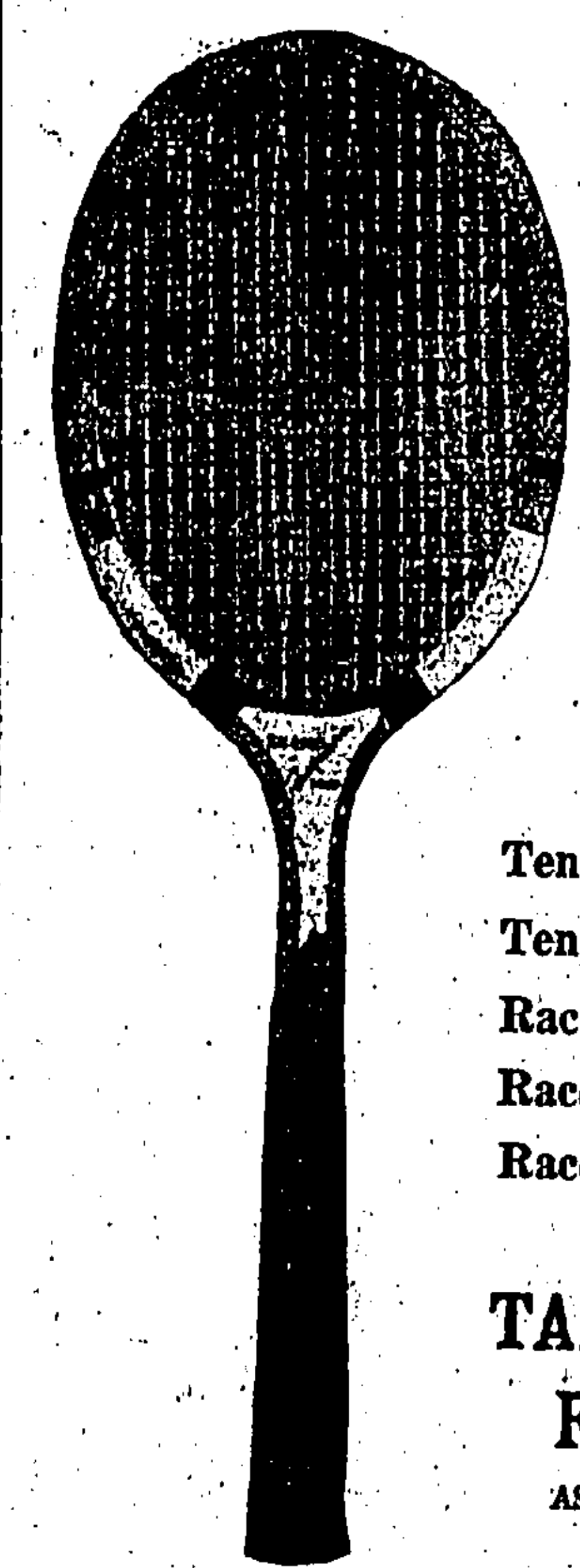
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"NOW MY HEALTH IS SPLENDID-I FEEL
LIKE A DIFFERENT GIRL!"

Girls now-a-days vie with their masculine friends in almost every branch of outdoor sport and in some games are producing champions who can hold their own against even the most expert players of the opposite sex. Yet the fact remains that despite this great development in the athletic life of young women, many of them still fall victims to that great enemy of their sex—Anemia, whilst others are handicapped at periodic intervals by distressing and painful irregularities of health.

It is for the information and guidance of her sisters thus afflicted that Miss E. Goff, a young English lady residing at 129 Adelaide Road, St. Denys, Southampton, recently made the following statement:—"I suffered for years from anemia," said Miss Goff. "I was pale and breathless, and could not even go upstairs without getting palpitation. I always felt weak and ill and suffered from severe headaches; for nights and nights I had

no sleep. Doctors' medicine seemed to do no good. Eventually I became so bad that I had to give up my work. Then I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after only one bottle of them I felt better. I persevered with the Pills and soon all traces of anemia disappeared. Now my health is splendid and I feel like a different girl."

By their unique and powerful tonic action on the blood and nerves Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People quickly correct anemic conditions and functional irregularities, increase the appetite, restore roses in the cheeks and brightness to the eyes. They are equally health and strength giving to men as to women, being an unsurpassed remedy for all disorders due to defective blood and faulty nerves. Your chemist can supply them, or post free at \$1.50 per bottle, 6 bottles \$8, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kingsway Road, Shanghai. But buying at a shop be sure to ask for and insist upon having

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Bible Addresses on the Old Testament by a Hebrew Christian, Mr. J. S. Flacks, will be given at the Union Church Hall, Kennedy-road. A series of meetings will commence on Tuesday, June 5, at 6.30 p.m.

In order to avoid the march to the Union Church in the heat of the day, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, will, during the summer, hold their parade service at 9 a.m. The service for other members of the congregation will revert to 11 a.m., after next Sunday.

"My husband breeds canaries," said a complainant at Enfield Police Court. "I have to whistle to them when they are young to teach them to sing. 'Now I have had my false teeth altered my whistle does not suit them, and he knocks me about.' She was granted a separation.

Berlin, Yesterday.—The death is announced of Herr Felix Deutsch, Chairman of the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, at a time when the whole of Germany was celebrating his seventieth birthday. Herr Deutsch was credited with originating the improvement in relations between Germany and France.—Reuter.

The cold weather was stated at an inquest last month to have been responsible for the death of John Gray (66), of Summer-road, Peckham, who collapsed and died in a Camberwell-street. "The cold must have put a greater strain on his diseased heart and lungs than they could stand," said a doctor. "Death from 'natural causes' was the verdict.

"London experiences a higher incidence of measles every two years, and the present period began at the end of last year," said an official of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, discussing the recent severe outbreak. "We were not taken by surprise. Apparently the number of cases is now decreasing. Every possible step is being taken to cope with the epidemic."

At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, last month, Lord Bledisloe was married to the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Cooper-Smith, younger daughter of the late Lord Glenelg. The large congregation included the Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Hanworth, Lord Buckmaster, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Bridgeman, and Viscount Fitzalan.

"If there is a decision on this point I shall abide by it. If not, I shall not invent one," was a remark of Judge Sir Edward Parry, at Lambeth County Court, when he referred to the Rent Acts. "I have been away from these unpleasant Acts for nearly 12 months," he said. "I hoped I was never to have any more of them." Judge Parry, who has retired, is doing temporary duty at the court.

The wedding took place last month at Douglas, Isle of Man, of Dr. Thomas Forrest Cotton, the Brook-street heart specialist, to Dr. Mary Aylwin Marshall, elder daughter of Dr. Marshall of Douglas. Mr. Edmund Burke, the Canadian baritone, was best man, coming specially from Milan for the wedding. The honeymoon will be in Scotland and Canada. Dr. Cotton is a son of the late Mr. C. L. Cotton, who was a member of the Canadian Legislature.

For sending begging letters to Mrs. Bental, an elderly woman, at St. Leonards, Archibald Low, aged 47, of Bond-street, Vauxhall-road, London, was sent to one month's hard labour at Hastings. The man admitted that he had been writing for 18 months, and had received more than £30. The police reported that he was working in conjunction with other professional begging letter-writers. He went to St. Leonards to see Mrs. Bental, and asked for £2. He was then handed over to the police.

There was a large gathering present at the concert of the Chung-Shen Girls Athletic Association held last Saturday evening. Professor Valentine Finn opened the programme with a "Harp Solo" and was followed by a duet from Lakme, charmingly sung by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Simpson. Another item which attracted much interest was a "Fancy Ping Pong Display" by Mr. Ng Tai-ping, the Colony's Ping Pong Champion, who gave the exhibition in such splendid style that he had to give an encore before the audience was satisfied. Miss Yu Oi-ches was well applauded for her "Flabottom Exhibition" and then followed a very interesting and pleasing item entitled "Chinese Ladies Boxing" given by members of Chung-Shen Athletic Association. The Chairman, Mrs. Lim Hing, B.A., thanked the association for their presence at the gathering's first concert and also those who had contributed to the programme.

It is announced that the St. Francis Hotel will shortly reopen for business under entirely new management.

Peking, Yesterday.—A Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed yesterday afternoon by the Waichiaopu between China and Poland.—Reuter.

Messrs. Lammert Bros. are auctioning a large quantity of office and household furniture (including blackwood) at their Sales Room, Duddell-street on Friday at 2.30 p.m.



Judge Ira C. Robinson, formerly of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, whose nomination as a member of the Federal Radio Commission was recently confirmed. Judge Robinson was formerly connected with the Department of Justice. He succeeds the late Admiral Bulard.

Judge Moore Cann, at Worthing County Court, giving judgment against a registered bookmaker, whose claim a client pleaded was barred by the Gaming Act, said: "It was unfortunate that people should indulge in betting and not meet their debts of honour. There might be no legal remedy, but people should not bet if they were not in a position to meet their losses. The law entitled the Gaming Act to be set up as a defence. The claim was for £81. It was stated that after winning £243 the client ceased betting for two years. Then he did a fortnight's betting with the bookmaker and lost £81."



Dolores Del Rio, charming Mexican motion picture star now appearing in American pictures, who denies the reports circulated that she is to secure a divorce from her husband, Jamie Del Rio, son of a wealthy Mexican family and author. Miss Del Rio is in Hollywood and her husband in New York, but that is as far as the separation goes.

Watching the crumbling of Waterloo Bridge is costing the London county ratepayers £200 a week—over £10,000 a year, says a London contemporary. The County Council has long had a scheme for building a new Waterloo Bridge, but has deferred it because of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic. That Commission reported in favour of the preservation of Waterloo Bridge and the construction of a double-decker bridge at Charing Cross, approximately at a cost of 7½ millions, towards which the Government would contribute a substantial amount. But in the interim the Charing Cross bridge scheme has been submitted to eminent engineers and other experts for a report as to the prospective ultimate cost. Their report has now been forwarded to the Ministry of Transport, and there it remains. The County Council authorities have not been communicated with in reference to that report, but continue paying £200 a week for "watchers," etc., lest Waterloo Bridge should collapse and the traffic problem remains.

"A" watch of the Manchester-square, W., fire station, the headquarters of the West End district, won the challenge cup in the motor escape final contest at the Southwark headquarters of the London Fire Brigade.

Alfred John Burrows (58), who was sentenced at Ealing to 12 months' hard labour for being a suspected person, was stated to have served 23 years' imprisonment for burglary and housebreaking since 1891. Detective-sergeant Parker said Burrows' method was to hide himself in outhouses till night-time and then enter houses. The police regarded him as a clever housebreaker.

Charged before Major C. Willson, at the Central Magistrate's this morning, with the unlawful possession of a cat, a Chinese coolie, claimed that he was engaged by another man "to carry the cat and follow him." When he was stopped by the police the other man ran away. The police denied that anybody ran when the defendant was stopped. His Worship fined the defendant \$3, or, in default, six days' hard labour.

Sir (Albert) Edward Stephenson, Director of Colonial Audit since 1910, died last month while dressing in his hotel in Cromwell-road, Kensington. Sir Edward Stephenson who was 64 years of age, entered the Exchequer and Audit Department in 1884, and was appointed to the Colonial Audit Department in 1891. He had undertaken local official investigations in several colonies. He was a retired major of the 4th V.B. East Surrey Regiment.

When a young man was charged with absconding from Poplar Casual Ward last month Mr. Cairns, the Thames Police Court magistrate, said:—"It is appalling to see day after day the wealth of physically strong young men that passes through the dock for trivial offences, when our Colonies are calling for manhood. 'Statesmen do not seem to have time to attend to matters of this kind. Perhaps, when the flappers have votes, we shall have all these things settled.'"

Lord Jellicoe, two admirals, five vice-admirals and five rear-admirals last month engaged in the junior series (handicap ten and over) of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines golf competition at Wentworth, and two admirals took part in the seniors' competition (nine and under). In the first round of the knock-out competition Lord Jellicoe, with a handicap of 14, beat Captain K. C. Gibbons (19) by 6 and 5. Lord Jellicoe got the lead at the second hole, he turned 4 up and won after being dormy 6.

For illegally attempting to evade payment of Customs duty on three silk shawls and 12 pairs of silk stockings, at Dover, on February 26, Dr. Joseph F. Peart, of Harley-street, London, was ordered by the Dover magistrates last month to pay £162 2s.—double duty and value. Three weeks ago a London artist and his wife were ordered to pay a total of £382 for attempting, at Victoria, to evade duty on silk clothing brought from France. For a similar offence on the same day a Russian refugee, living in London, had to pay £100.

Experts in England are becoming anxious about reduced leather stocks. An "Evening Standard" representative was informed that there is every indication of a continuance of the upward trend of prices of raw material for the boot and shoe trade, with the prospect of a corresponding increase in the cost of the finished article. Some big firms have already advanced their prices. "It is difficult to estimate what will be the effect in terms of shop prices," stated an authority. "Taking a guinea pair of shoes of constant type, the increase in price may well be between two and three shillings."

There has been no marriage in the parish of South Mimms, near Barnet, for 14 months. The Rev. Allen Hay, vicar of South Mimms, said to a reporter recently:—"The girls here say young men are selfish. On the other hand, the young men say that girls only think of clothes and a comfortable home. The Psalmist conveniently had South Mimms in mind when he said there were no maidens given in marriage and there were no widows to make lamentations. The house trouble has been acute here, and that may account to some extent for the few marriages. 'There are numerous attractive girls in South Mimms. I suppose they compare very favourably with any in England. There are girls waiting to be asked, both old and young. In days gone by South Mimms was noted for its large families. In the church there is a brass plate 'referring to a family who lived in the sixteenth century. There were 12 sons and 16 daughters. 'People in Barnet prefer motor-cars to cradles'."

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Pie

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Cake

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Sport Columns

LAWN BOWLS.

EAST POINT'S EXCEPTIONAL GREEN.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The bowling green of the East Point R.C. was the only ground to withstand the continuous drizzle of the week, and contrary to expectations was playing truly, albeit a little on the slow side.

Only one match was decided in the league on Saturday, the East Pointers defeating the Kowloon Bowling Green by 16 shots in the second division. Lee's rink secured a comfortable win over Macfarlane's, McTavish got the better of Roylance by seven shots but McKellar, after a close struggle with Forster up to the twelfth end, had to acknowledge defeat by eight shots at the end.

Included in the other, six matches which were postponed was the Tai Koo versus Craignower fixture in the senior division. After beating the formidable Kowloon Dock combination last week, Craignower were expected to add two more points to their aggregate but the Tai Koo R.C.—always a difficult obstacle to overcome on their own green—had hoped to upset calculations and a keen game was anticipated.

DIVISION II.

EAST POINT R.C. v. K.B.G.C.

At Causeway Bay, the East Point R.C. defeated the Kowloon Bowling Green Club by 16 shots. Scores:—	
East Point. Bowling Green.	
C.A. Goldenberg H. Stenham	
E. Black E. W. Hogbin	
R. H. Whiteford W. Cuff	
R. McKellar T. R. Forster	
(skip) 11 (skip) 19	
H. Hampton Rundell	
A. Webster Campbell	
J. Douglas Hatt	
R. W. Lee Macfarlane	
(skip) 25 (skip) 8	
F. G. Samways Drake	
J. Wohlgenuth Middleton	
G. Vickers Johnstone	
H. M. McTavish Roylance	
(skip) 24 (skip) 17	
60 44	

Division I.

Craignower C.C. 2 0 0 4	P. W. D. L. Pts.
Kowloon C.C. 1 1 0 2	Chinese R.C. 2 2 0 4
Kowloon Dock R.C. 2 1 0 2	Recreio 2 2 0 4
Kowloon B.G.C. 2 1 0 2	South China A.A. 2 2 0 4
Police R.C. 2 1 0 2	Chinese R.C.-2 2 0 4
Tai Koo R.C. 1 0 0 1	Kowloon C.C. 2 2 0 4
Civil Service C.C. 2 0 0 2	R.A.M.C. 2 1 1 2
	Kennedy-rd. M.Q. 2 1 1 2
	Hong Kong C.C. 2 1 1 2
	Recreio-1 2 1 1 2
	Nippon 2 1 1 2
	Civil Service C.C. 2 1 1 2
	Kowloon I.T.C. 2 0 2 0
	R.A.O.C. 2 0 2 0
	Y.M.C.A. 2 0 2 0
	Philippine Club 2 0 2 0
	Indian R.C. 2 0 2 0

Division II.

East Point R.C. 3 3 0 6	P. W. D. L. Pts.
Tai Koo R.C. 1 1 0 2	Chinese R.C. 2 2 0 4
Civil Service C.C. 1 1 0 2	Recreio 2 2 0 4
Recreio "A" 2 1 0 2	South China A.A. 2 2 0 4
Craignower C.C. 2 1 0 2	Chinese R.C.-2 2 0 4
Recreio "B" 2 1 0 2	Kowloon C.C. 2 2 0 4
Kowloon B.G.C. 3 1 0 2	R.A.M.C. 2 1 1 2
Civil Service C.C. 64 53 11 0	Kennedy-rd. M.Q. 2 1 1 2
Recreio "C" 107 117 0 10	Hong Kong C.C. 2 1 1 2
Craignower C.C. 101 114 0 13	Recreio-1 2 1 1 2
Yacht Club 86 120 0 34	Nippon 2 1 1 2
Kowloon C.C. 93 134 0 41	Civil Service C.C. 2 1 1 2

Shots For and Against.

Craignower C.C. 131 110 21 0	For Agst. Up Dn.
Kowloon C.C. 68 51 17 0	
Kowloon D.R.C. 126 116 10 0	
Kowloon B.G.C. 120 121 0 1	
Police R.C. 117 121 0 1	
Tai Koo R.C. 48 64 0 16	
Civil Service C.C. 104 131 0 27	

Shots For and Against.

Recreio "A" 142 112 30 0	For Agst. Up Dn.
East Point R.C. 187 164 23 0	
Civil Service C.C. 179 162 17 0	
Kowloon B.G.C. 66 49 17 0	
Tai Koo R.C. 64 53 11 0	
Civil Service C.C. 107 117 0 10	
Craignower C.C. 101 114 0 13	
Yacht Club 86 120 0 34	
Kowloon C.C. 93 134 0 41	

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

We are indebted to the Hon. Secretary of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association for the fixtures of the Open Singles Championship and the Spey Royal Cup Competition. Only one match has been decided so far, J. Archibald defeating J. Clark on Wednesday in the preliminary round of the former event. The fixtures follow:—

1st Round.

C. J. Tacchi v. A. W. Grimmit.
W. J. Corvin v. F. Cullen.
E. W. Hogbin v. D. Muir.
G. Moss v. D. F. Warren.
L. J. Whant v. H. G. Cooper.
H. Nish v. W. Hill.
E. Kern v. J. Chalmers.
J. T. Dobbie v. J. Gibson.
J. Ferguson v. R. T. Taylor.
D. C. Walmaley v. R. B. Davies.
J. W. Battie v. A. C. V. Rebeiro.
J. Hollidge v. H. M. MacTavish.
J. C. Brown v. winner of A. Heston v. A. Chapman.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SODDEN COURTS.

SIXTEEN GAMES IN TENNIS LEAGUE POSTPONED.

MID-WEEK MATCHES.

Tennis players were deprived of their week-end game on Saturday, all the sixteen matches in the League being postponed on account of the sodden state of the courts after the inclement weather of the last few days.

With the exception of the Hong Kong C.C. in the "A" and the South China A.A. in the "B" division, every team has played at least one match.

The suggestion to play more week-day games needs serious consideration, especially in the "C" league which has an exceptionally heavy programme to go through, and unless this arrangement is put into effect it looks as if the season will be unduly prolonged.

A very interesting match in the "B" division, and one which will in all probability have an important bearing on the championship, is down for decision this Saturday—the clash between the Chinese R.C. (holders) and the Indian R.C. These teams have been rivals for the honour for the last few seasons, with the Chinese always a shade the better combination, but the Indians are confident of being able to turn the tables on their neighbours this time.

The positions in the League to date are:—

Chinese R.C. 2 2 0 4	P. W. D. L. Pts.
M.B.K. 1 1 0 2	Chinese R.C. 2 2 0 4
Craignower C.C. 2 1 1 2	Recreio 2 2 0 4
University 2 1 1 2	South China A.A. 2 2 0 4
Indian R.C. 1 0 1 0	Chinese R.C.-2 2 0 4
Kowloon C.C. 2 0 2 0	Kowloon C.C. 2 2 0 4
Hong Kong C.C. 0 0 0 0	R.A.M.C. 2 1 1 2

Recreio 2 2 0 4	P. W. D. L. Pts.
Indian R.C. 2 2 0 4	Chinese R.C. 2 2 0 4
Chinese R.C. 2 2 0 4	Recreio 2 2 0 4
University 2 1 1 2	South China A.A. 2 2 0 4
Indian R.C. 1 0 1 0	Chinese R.C.-2 2 0 4
Kowloon C.C. 2 0 2 0	Kowloon C.C. 2 2 0 4
Hong Kong C.C. 0 0 0 0	R.A.M.C. 2 1 1 2

Chinese R.C.-1 2 2 0 4	P. W. D. L. Pts.
Recreio-2 2 2 0 4	Chinese R.C. 2 2 0 4
South China A.A. 2 2 0 4	Recreio 2 2 0 4
Chinese R.C.-2 2 2 0 4	South China A.A. 2 2 0 4
Kowloon C.C. 2 2 0 4	Chinese R.C.-2 2 0 4
R.A.M.C. 2 1 1 2	Kowloon C.C. 2 2 0 4
Kennedy-rd. M.Q. 2 1 1 2	R.A.M.C. 2 1 1 2
Hong Kong C.C. 2 1 1 2	Kennedy-rd. M.Q. 2 1 1 2
Recreio-1 2 1 1 2	Hong Kong C.C. 2 1 1 2
Nippon 2 1 1 2	Recreio-1 2 1 1 2
Civil Service C.C. 2 1 1 2	Nippon 2 1 1 2
Kowloon I.T.C. 2 0 2 0	Civil Service C.C. 2 1 1 2
R.A.O.C. 2 0 2 0	Kowloon I.T.C. 2 0 2 0
Y.M.C.A. 2 0 2 0	R.A.O.C. 2 0 2 0
Philippine Club 2 0 2 0	Y.M.C.A. 2 0 2 0
Indian R.C. 2 0 2 0	Philippine Club 2 0 2 0

Chinese R.C.-1 2 2 0 4	P. W. D. L. Pts.
Recreio-2 2 2 0 4	Chinese R.C. 2 2 0 4
South China A.A. 2 2 0 4	Recreio 2 2 0 4
Chinese R.C.-2 2 2 0 4	South China A.A. 2 2 0 4
Kowloon C.C. 2 2 0 4	Chinese R.C.-2 2 0 4
R.A.M.C. 2 1 1 2	Kowloon C.C. 2 2 0 4
Kennedy-rd. M.Q. 2 1 1 2	R.A.M.C. 2 1 1 2
Hong Kong C.C. 2 1 1 2	Kennedy-rd. M.Q. 2 1 1 2
Recreio-1 2 1 1 2	Hong Kong C.C. 2 1 1 2
Nippon 2 1 1 2	Recreio-1 2 1 1 2
Civil Service C.C. 2 1 1 2	Nippon 2 1 1 2
Kowloon I.T.C. 2 0 2 0	Civil Service C.C. 2 1 1 2
R.A.O.C. 2 0 2 0	Kowloon I.T.C. 2 0 2 0
Y.M.C.A. 2 0 2 0	R.A.O.C. 2 0 2 0
Philippine Club 2 0 2 0	Y.M.C.A. 2 0 2 0
Indian R.C. 2 0 2 0	Philippine Club 2 0 2 0

Chinese R.C.-1 2 2 0 4	P. W. D. L. Pts.
Recreio-2 2 2 0 4	Chinese R.C. 2 2 0 4
South China A.A. 2 2 0 4	Recreio 2 2 0 4
Chinese R.C.-2 2 2 0 4	South China A.A. 2 2 0 4
Kowloon C.C. 2 2 0 4	Chinese R.C.-2 2 0 4
R.A.M.C. 2 1 1 2	Kowloon C.C. 2 2 0 4
Kennedy-rd. M.Q. 2 1 1 2	R.A.M.C. 2 1 1 2
Hong Kong C.C. 2 1 1 2	Kennedy-rd. M.Q. 2 1 1 2
Recreio-1 2 1 1 2	Hong Kong C.C. 2 1 1 2
Nippon 2 1 1 2	Recreio-1 2 1 1 2
Civil Service C.C. 2 1 1 2	Nippon 2 1 1 2
Kowloon I.T.C. 2 0 2 0	Civil Service C.C. 2 1 1 2
R.A.O.C. 2 0 2 0	Kowloon I.T.C. 2 0 2 0
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Kowloon I.T.C. 2 0 2 0	Civil Service C.C. 2 1 1 2
R.A.O.C. 2 0 2 0	Kowloon I.T.C. 2 0 2 0
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Chinese R.C.-1 2 2 0 4	P. W. D. L. Pts.
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Recreio-1 2 1 1 2	Hong Kong C.C. 2 1 1 2
Nippon 2 1 1 2	Recreio-1 2 1 1 2
Civil Service C.C. 2 1 1 2	Nippon 2 1 1 2
Kowloon I.T.C. 2 0 2 0	Civil Service C.C. 2 1 1 2
R.A.O.C. 2 0 2 0	Kowloon I.T.C. 2 0 2 0
Y.M.C.A. 2 0 2 0	R.A.O.C. 2 0 2 0
Philippine Club 2 0 2 0	Y.M.C.A. 2 0 2 0
Indian R.C. 2 0 2 0	Philippine Club 2 0 2 0

INTERPORT CRICKET.

TEAM LEAVES FOR NORTH TO-MORROW.

SHANGHAI SELECTIONS.

The Hong Kong Interport cricketers leave by the "President Grant" at 11 to-morrow morning. Below will be found personal notes concerning the players.

The team selected to represent Shanghai is:—

Capt. E. I. M. Barnett (capt).
Divecha.
Barnes.
Freshwater.
Isaacs.
Leach.
Melsone.
O'Hara.
Palmer.
Quail.
Stokes.
Reserves are: Mancell-Smith and Wilson.

Hong Kong Team.

Before another issue of this paper sees the light of day, the Hong Kong cricket XI will be in the throes of battle with their Shanghai foes. The Northerners (have patience, this is not a Chinese war story), will have the advantage of playing on home ground and thus be able to field the strongest possible side.

The composition of the local team which has already been announced, appears somewhat weak in bowling. The need for a good fast bowler of the Bowler type is being keenly felt. Capt. Erskine seems to be the only one of the trundlers who possesses any speed, all the others being of the medium-to-slow variety.

In batting, we appear to be well served and quite capable of holding our own against Shanghai's attack.

The team (good luck to them!) which will leave during the week, consists of:—

H. R. B. Hancock.—With more than 25 years' playing experience in local cricket and easily the best captain available, the team is indeed fortunate to be once again under his charge. Regarded as probably the best slip in the Far East, he is also a useful bat, and at a pinch can take a turn with the ball.

A. W. Hayward.—A well-known figure on the Shanghai field, bats No. 1. Can be relied upon to give the side a good start under any conditions.

H. Owen-Hughes.—A young player who has been in the Hong Kong Interport team (with the exception of the periods when he has been away) ever since he came to the Colony some six years ago. Seems to have entirely lost his form both with bat and ball but is still a brilliant 2nd slip. A very useful left-hand bowler on his day.

G. R. Sayer.—At one time quite the best cover-point in Hong Kong and a powerful hitter. A "veteran" interporter, he invariably finds his form when playing away. A tricky slow bowler who is liable to get the opposing batsmen tied up for a few overs.

Capt. A. N. Reynolds.—A recent arrival in the Colony; has turned out on several occasions for the Kowloon C.C. An orthodox type of batsman from whom much is expected.

Lt. A. H. Musson.—The mainstay of the Royal Artillery team. A dashing batsman who goes for the bowling from the outset. A smart field anywhere, and as a bowler can be depended upon for a short spell.

E. C. Fincher.—The youngest member of the team who will probably open our innings with Hayward. A steady, cautious bat, he is a thorn to the side of any bowler. As a fielder, he is most reliable "in the country."

A. W. Ramsay.—A spirited batsman, but inclined to take risks too early on. Once set, he is very difficult to get out. A safe field in almost any position, even behind the stumps.

Rev. E. K. Quick.—A stubborn bat with a cramped style. When in form is capable of hitting up a century. A bowler of no mean ability, he will probably be called upon to take a big share in the attack. Altogether a splendid player for a big occasion.

Capt. I. Erskine.—Chosen purely for his bowling. A medium-to-fast right-hand bowler, breaks both ways and keeps a good length.

S. Jex.—An experienced wicket-keeper who is given his first chance in a big match.

Capt. N. Thorp (twelfth man).—A useful man with both bat and ball who had hard luck in just missing a place in the team but will no doubt be given a chance to show his prowess in Shanghai.

The first match is fixed for Saturday, May 26.

MACAO RACES.

PROGRAMME FOR NEXT MEETING.

HANDICAP IN 4 CLASSES.

A very interesting programme of events has been arranged for the next meeting of the Macao Race Club which is to take place on Sunday, June 3.

There are nine events on the card, the principal being the Hong Kong Plate, a distance of one mile.

There are handicap events over six furlongs, A, B, C and D class ponies.

In making an event for D class ponies, the Committee deserves praise for there are quite a number of ponies that can be entered for this class with a fair chance of winning or being placed, whereas with only three classes as before, this would be difficult. It is sincerely hoped that owners will appreciate this further proof of the officials' endeavour to cater for their needs and show their appreciation by sending in a bumper entry.

A novices' race, an event for ponies which have started in Macao twice since January 1, a selling race, and a consolation race make up the items of a varied and interesting programme.

Entries close at the Macao Race Club on Thursday next. Details follow:—

1.—June Novices Race: one mile.—winner \$200. 2nd \$100. 3rd \$50. For China ponies that have not won more than 2 races this year. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners this year of one race 7 lbs. extra; two races 10 lbs. extra. To be ridden by jockeys who have not won more than 5 races. Jockeys allowed 10 lbs. but to carry 2 lbs. extra for every winning mount. Entrance \$5.

2.—Trial Handicap: "A" class: six furlongs.—winner \$300. 2nd \$150. 3rd \$100. For all China ponies. Entrance \$5.

3.—Trial Handicap: "B" class: six furlongs.—winner \$300. 2nd \$150. 3rd \$100. For all China ponies. Entrance \$5.

4.—Whitsun Plate: five furlongs.—winner \$200. 2nd \$100. 3rd \$50. For non-winning China ponies that have started in Macao at least twice since January 1, 1928. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced starters allowed 5 lbs. Jockey allowance. Entrance \$5.

5.—Hong Kong Plate: one mile.—winner \$300. 2nd \$150. 3rd \$100. For all China ponies. Non-winners of this year allowed 10 lbs. Winners of this year of 1 race weight for inches as per scale; of two races 5 lbs. extra; of three or more races 10 lbs. extra. Jockeys to carry 1 lb. extra for every winning mount over 5 wins since January 1, 1928. Entrance \$5.

6.—Trial Handicap: "C" class: six furlongs.—winner \$300. 2nd \$150. 3rd \$100. For all China ponies. Entrance \$5.

7.—Trial Handicap: "D" class: six furlongs.—winner \$300. 2nd \$150. 3rd \$100. For all China ponies. Entrance \$5.

8.—June Selling Race: one mile.—winner \$150. 2nd \$75. 3rd \$75. For all China ponies. If entered for to be sold for \$300 7 lbs. penalty; for \$200 5 lbs. penalty; for \$100 weight for inches as per scale. Jockey allowance. Entrance \$5.

9.—June Consolation Plate: half mile.—winner \$200. 2nd \$100. 3rd \$50. For all China ponies that have started at this meeting and not been placed. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.

NOVICE NO LONGER.

MR. B. C. A. PROULX'S RACING TROPHY.

Mr. B. C. A. Proulx, the local gentleman rider, is the recipient of a silver cup, the gift of the owner whose colours he had carried to victory during the extra season.

The trophy bears the names of the winning ponies ridden by Mr. Proulx:—King of the Plains, Bengal (2), and New Year's Eve (2) and is inscribed "In loving memory of B. C. A. Proulx's jockey allowance, departed May 5, 1928."

Mr. Proulx can no longer claim the 5 lbs. allowance for novices.

RUNNING RECORD.

Tokyo, Yesterday.

Kinno Hitomi, while practicing for the Olympic games, broke the women's world record for the hundred metres in 12.15 seconds.

Reuter.

GOLF.

KOWLOON DEFEATS THE VALLEY.

SHIELD PRESENTED.

The Kowloon Golf Club entertained the Happy Valley players at the Kowloon City course yesterday and won in both the singles and the foursomes. The hosts scored 10½ points in the morning and 12 in the afternoon while the visitors scored 6½ and 5½.

During the tiffin interval, Mr. H. Overy, the captain of the home team, presented the Page Shield to the winners of the competition, Messrs. F. Cowherd and J. McKnight.

Scores:—


Singles.

Kowloon G.C.	Happy Valley.
F. E. Remedios 1½	E. Black 0
A. W. Roberts 0	R. Campbell 1
S. D. de Rosa 1	H. McTavish ½
J. McKnight 1	R. Wallace 0
H. Overy 1	F. E. E. Booker 0
J. W. Page 1	J. Stewart 0
J. D. Thomson 0	J. McCubbin 1
J. McQueen 0	E. Moore 1
A. W. de Rosa 1	P. Morrison 0
Lieut. Young 1	F. Glover 0

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LOCAL FOOTBALL.

SOUTH CHINA CAROLINE HILL GROUND.

CHINESE FOOTBALL FUTURE

[By "Rover."]

Although officially the Hong Kong Football season for 1927-28 is over, football of a strenuous nature still continues and will continue with the local clubs throughout the close season.

On Saturday last I was tempted to watch the match at Caroline Hill (the new ground of the South China Athletic Association), a "friendly" between the Queen's Regiment and the home club, the South China XI. The Queen's, by their previous brilliant win over the Athletic, the League winners, were an attractive fixture, but, even so, I was surprised at the amount of interest, out of season, which was taken in the game.

Spectators were pouring into the ground from all directions, and one could not realise that the season proper was over. The Queen's appeared first and I was sorry they were without Caldecott, Morris, Caunter, and Bunn but apart from these defections they fielded a good sound side.

When South China appeared amid the usual hero worship of the crowd it was noticed Pau Ka-ping (goal), Lau Kau, Lau Mau, and Pau Ka-chuen, all prominent Athletic players, were assisting the locals, and judging from the interest roused by the appearance of these players in the game among the Chinese spectators, although not understanding the vernacular, I could not help wondering why South China had called in the assistance of the players mentioned, and whether they had followed their local rivals' lead by building up their team well in advance. However, the game started in very bright fashion, and throughout was intensely interesting and South China gave a sparkling display quite in advance of what had been expected. Pau Ka-ping, of course, was a big factor, and this youthful goalie who is an idol with the Chinese football fan, staved off defeat until Fung King-cheung, one of the cleverest local players in China, by brilliant football put China on the road to victory. A further goal by Lau Mau, who also played well, put the local crowd on good terms with themselves and their favourites.

Won on Merit.

South China won on their merits and although only a friendly game the match demonstrated the strength of the senior Chinese Club if properly managed in the coming season.

Whether the Caroline Hill Club will have the assistance of the Athletic players on view for the coming season or not, we do not know, but the form shown by several players on view is indicative of great reserve talent and players who were very much in the limelight in addition to those already mentioned were Li Tinsang and Leung Wing-tak. The Athletic players all did well and Fung King-cheung is in a class by himself.

The object of these notes, however, is not so much to comment on the game, as to congratulate the South China Athletic Association in possessing a ground which from a very rough beginning, can be developed into one of the finest if not the best sports arena in the Colony. Of ample dimensions, the playing pitch is beautifully level and true, the approaches are numerous, the ground is in the very centre of all that is sporting in Hong Kong, and if, as I hear it is intended, the ground can be re-turfed in time and stands erected, it will rival anything at Sookpoo and Happy Valley.

Hong Kong's Football Future.
There is a great future for Chinese football in Hong Kong, and thanks to the fine opposition of the British teams in the Colony, the Chinese display football of a very attractive character which attracts an increasing

crowd of football enthusiasts in the Colony of all races. Lack of physique is counteracted by deft foot work and boundless enthusiasm, and the record of the Chinese Athletic during the past season has been marked by clever and attractive football enjoyed by all.

Caroline Hill for the Chinese, developed properly, possesses potentialities which will well repay those responsible for its inception, and will become in time, I venture to predict, the nursery of Chinese footballers, who will leave their mark permanently on football history in the East.

Football has become for the Chinese in Hong Kong not only a sport, but a serious sport; and in the successes of their local teams, thousands of enthusiasts derive the greatest exhilaration and pleasure weekly. The local Chinese organisations have the encouragement of all in the Colony in the interest of sport and it is hoped that successes in the past and many to come, will not unbalance the crowd to the extent of over partisanship. There is much in the Chinese game, which demands praise from all—speed, cleverness, condition and anticipation, and, in contact with the best British teams in the Colony, the finer points of the game have been performed skilfully.

Be On Guard.

It is for the managers of the local Chinese Clubs, who will start next season with such brilliant prospects, to be on their guard for the following few troubles which every football directorate or management meet with in the course of their office.

Spectators will be the big source of trouble. From close observation of the exciting matches in the past season, it has been a matter of surprise how much bad football bordering on sharp practice and even on foul tactics, has received applause, while many of the finer passages of the game have passed unnoticed. These tactics should be stopped by the players, which latter should ignore the spectators and have the utmost respect for the referee on duty.

Unruly spectators should be removed from the ground to prevent the Club suffering. Many a club in England has had its ground suspended at great financial loss owing to objectionable supporters.

All Clubs experience these troubles. It is not peculiar to China any more than it is to England or Scotland; but the successful Club is the one whose management can deal with any such situation quickly and effectively.

The Caroline Hill ground is an inspiration to the aspirations of local Chinese football sportsmen; and I understand has been secured by the untiring efforts of one or two very well-known Chinese gentlemen who have the interests of the Young China movement very much at heart, and whether the Athletic will participate in the advantages of this ideally situated sports centre at present, or in the future is purely a matter of conjecture and more or less "family business," but the advantages of a self-contained spacious ground, capable of being totally enclosed by controlled stands and entrances and exists, with all its attendant advantages, are such as to inspire the promoters of the scheme with every hope of a brilliant success, after the necessary spade work has been patiently seen through.

Following the very bright successes of the Chinese footballers generally during the past two or three seasons both in China and in Australia, the establishment of Caroline Hill ground for their exclusive use, is fully merited, and it can safely be left to those gentlemen who have been through the pioneer days of the game with all its troubles in the past, to reserve no effort to make Caroline Hill the home of Chinese football and its nursery in Hong Kong.

SOCCER ABROAD.

Brussels, Saturday.
In an International soccer match England beat Belgium by 3 goals to one.—Reuter.

SOCCER DINNER.

C.A.A.'S PLEASING CEREMONY.

PLAYERS HONOURED.

[By "Rover."]

The annual dinner of the Chinese Athletic Association took place at the Yee Woo restaurant, Shek-tong-tai, on Saturday evening, when supporters of the Chinese Athletic Football Club gathered in force to honour the players who had performed so brilliantly during the past season.

There were many European guests consisting of officials of the Hong Kong Football Association and representatives of the Clubs in the Colony.

Before dinner the players and guests assembled in the large hall of the restaurant, cocktails and smokes, and introductions and revivals of old memories being the order. The trophies won by the Club and members were prominently displayed in the centre of the large hall and made a gallant display.

These included:—
Winners, Cup and medals, Hong Kong Senior League.
Winners, Cup and medals, Hong Kong Junior League ("B" Division).
Winners, Shield and medals, Hong Kong Junior Shield Division.
Winners, Hong Kong Ping Pong Association.

Other Trophies.

In addition, a large number of individual trophies to members as a reward for efforts in the membership campaign were also displayed these consisting of very handsome prizes.

Dinner was commenced late and a very large company sat down to an excellent menu, presided over by Mr. Ip Kau-ko who was supported by the members of the H.K.F.A. and other officials.

Teams Congratulated.

The Chairman addressed the company in Chinese and in English welcoming the players and guests and warmly toasted the members of the football and Ping Pong teams, also thanking the various local organisations for their great help in supporting their Young Club. He particularly congratulated the Captains of the winning teams for their great efforts, and hoped that better ground facilities would be the reward of their efforts in the future.

Club Members.

Mr. H. K. Lee, the hard working and popular Secretary, addressed the meeting, toasting the guests in stirring terms and was most enthusiastically received by the company who applauded in a very enthusiastic manner. He warmly praised the great efforts the Club members had made, and spoke in Chinese and English spurring the players who had done so well to fresh efforts in the future.

Mr. Hall, Chairman of the Kowloon Football Club responded for the guests and congratulated the Club on its splendid doings in so many branches of the game in the past season.

Mr. McTavish.

Mr. McTavish for the H.K.F.A. also expressed his admiration for the work of the team and congratulated the Club on possessing such a Secretary as Mr. Lee, this opinion being widely cheered.

Mr. McCubbin.

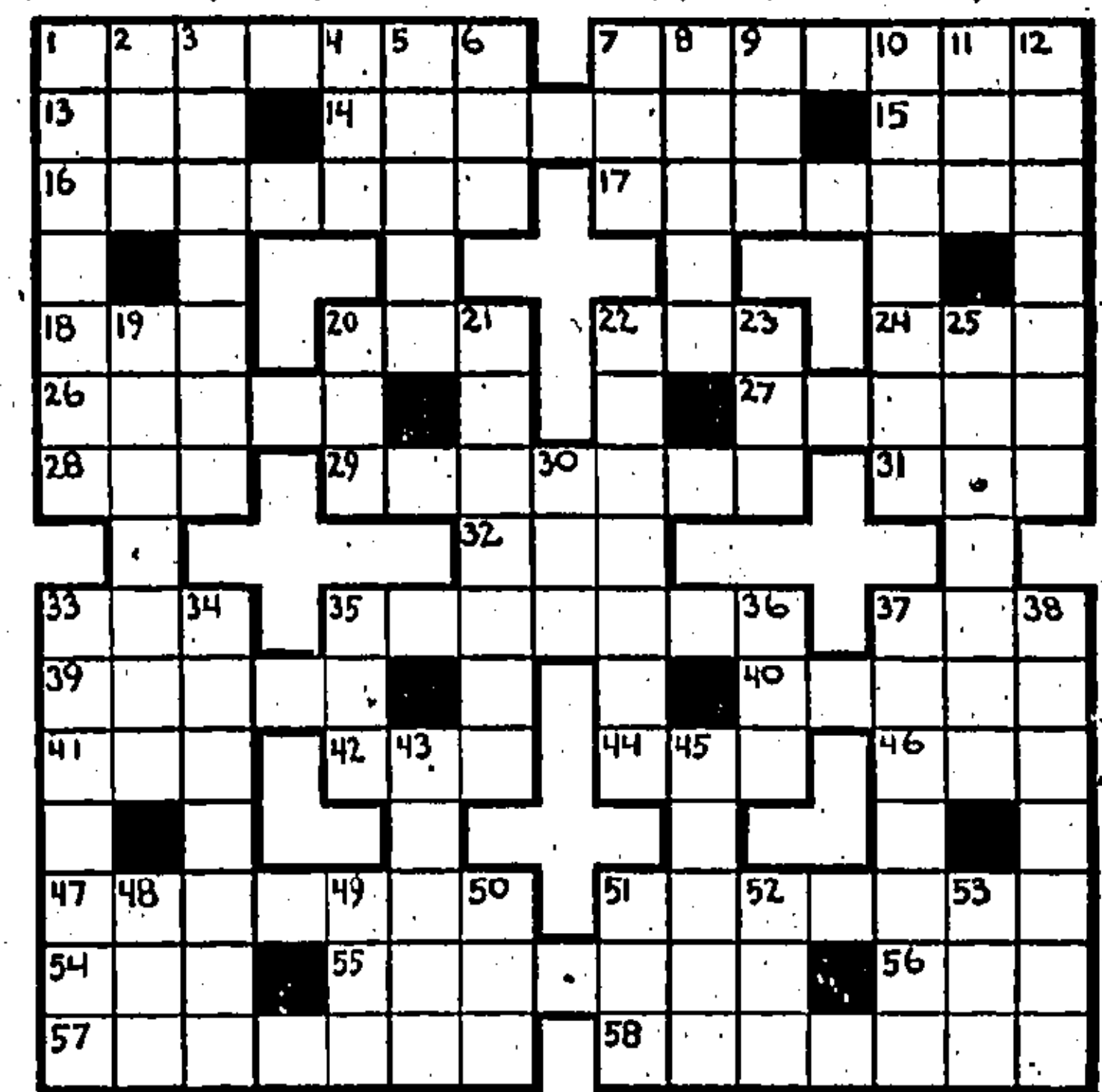
Mr. J. McCubbin of the Hong Kong A.F.C. commended the Club and in a few breezy remarks gave the younger players the benefit of his experience.

Mr. May.

Mr. May responded for the United Services in the absence of the Rev. Alexander and referred to the great help which Service organisations contributed to local football and sport generally in the Colony, and Mr. Black responding for the Civilian's congratulated the Chinese Athletic and Kowloon A.F.C. Clubs on so worthily maintaining the high reputation of Civilian Football in the Colony by

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, glow, and altho.)

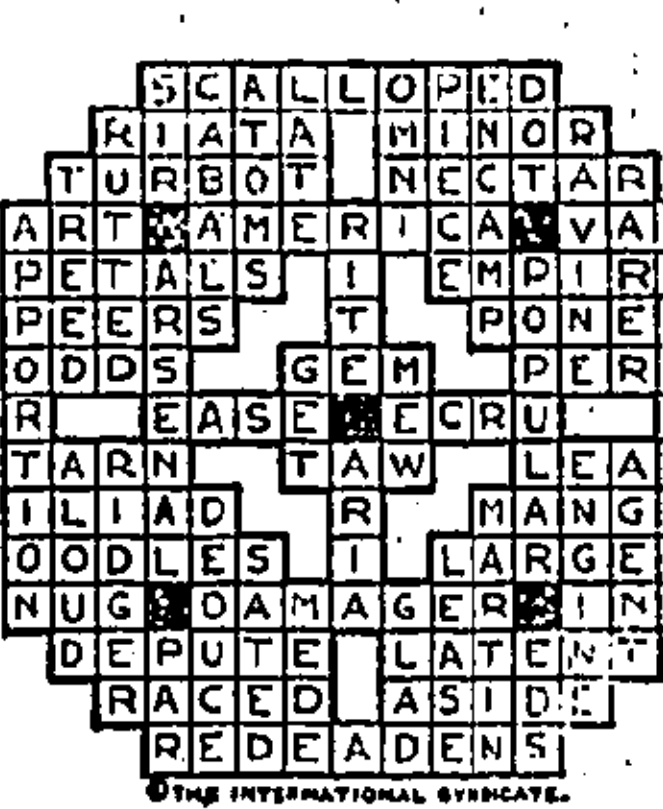


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- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| HORIZONTAL
1-To balance
7-What is a mark of identification?
13-Suffix. Same as "ize"
14-What author's writings describe old Dutch life in New York?
15-King (French)
16-What gulf is between Sweden and Finland?
17-A tropical plant with edible root
18-To batter
20-To ask alms
22-A drink
24-Margin
26-Who was the Greek goddess of peace?
27-Combining form. Plants
28-Dolt
29-What is one who surveys by means of a compass?
31-Went rapidly
32-A pony
33-Suffix. Pertaining to
35-What was a holder of estates with manorial rights in New York under old Dutch law?
37-A thrust (colloq.)
39-What is the best known book in the world? | HORIZONTAL (Cont.)
40-Friendship
41-A unit
42-To limit
44-To discover
46-A country in Asiatic Turkey (abbr.)
47-Obscurely
51-What is gravel for a railroad bed?
54-And not
55-To pay social attentions to
56-To beg
57-A representation
58-What are those who roam abroad idly? | VERTICAL (Cont.)
12-What is a person of first importance? (colloq.)
19-A well-known poison
20-A foundation
21-What is the person to whom property is granted?
22-Triangles (Math.)
23-Likely
25-What is lack of sense?
30-A Roman household god
33-Shell-fish having an ear-shaped shell
34-Who was the lover of Heloise?
35-A vegetable
36-No
37-Aliment
38-Rotates, as a cyclone
43-What is the open inner court of a Spanish dwelling?
45-What is an open square or market place?
46-What is ground taro called?
49-Beneficial
50-Yonder
51-Pennsue
52-Con'ucted
53-Prefix. Same as "super" |
|---|--|---|

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION.



KENTUCKY DERBY.

FAVOURITE WINS BIG EVENT.

Louisville, Yesterday.
The Kentucky Derby was won by the favourite, Reighcount in 2 mins. 10.2 seconds. Mistep was second and Toro third.—Reuter's American Service.



Walter Spence, of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., who set a new world's record in the 220-yard breast stroke and retained his championship title by winning the event at the National A. U. indoor swimming meet here. His new mark is 2.43.23. The old record made by Rademacher, of Germany, was 2.46.

winning the big events of the year, the League and the Shield against worthy opponents amongst the Service teams.

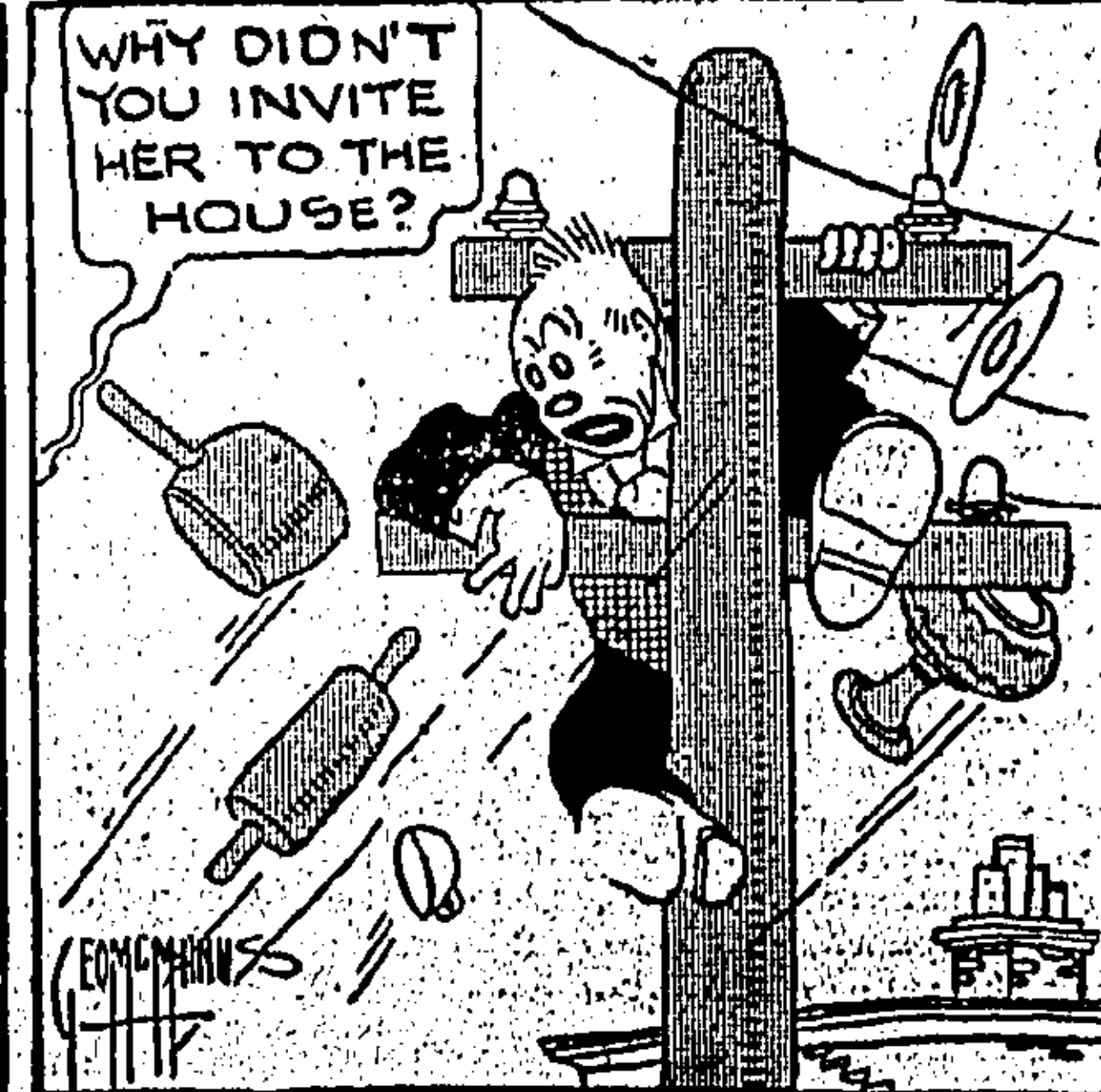
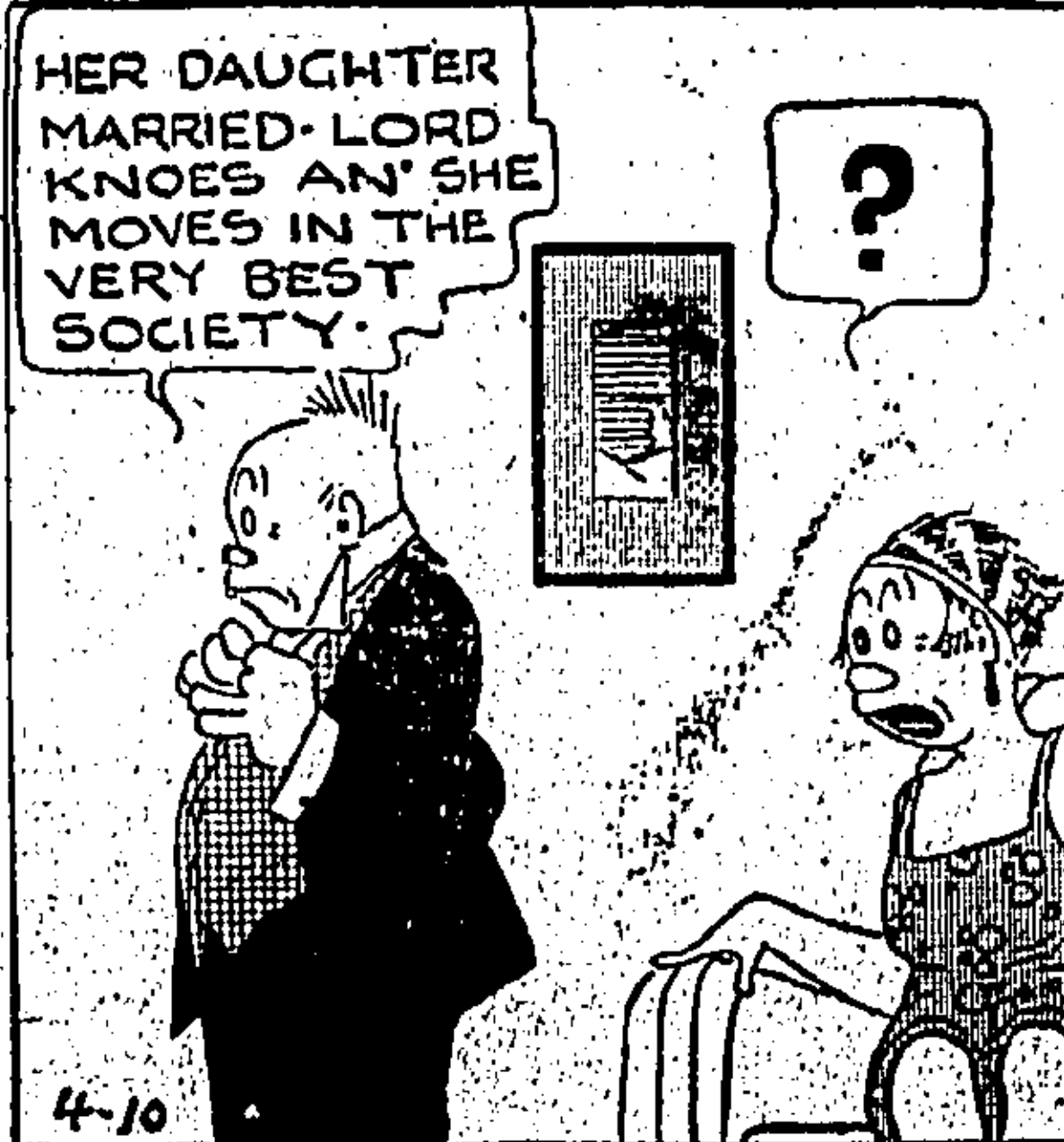
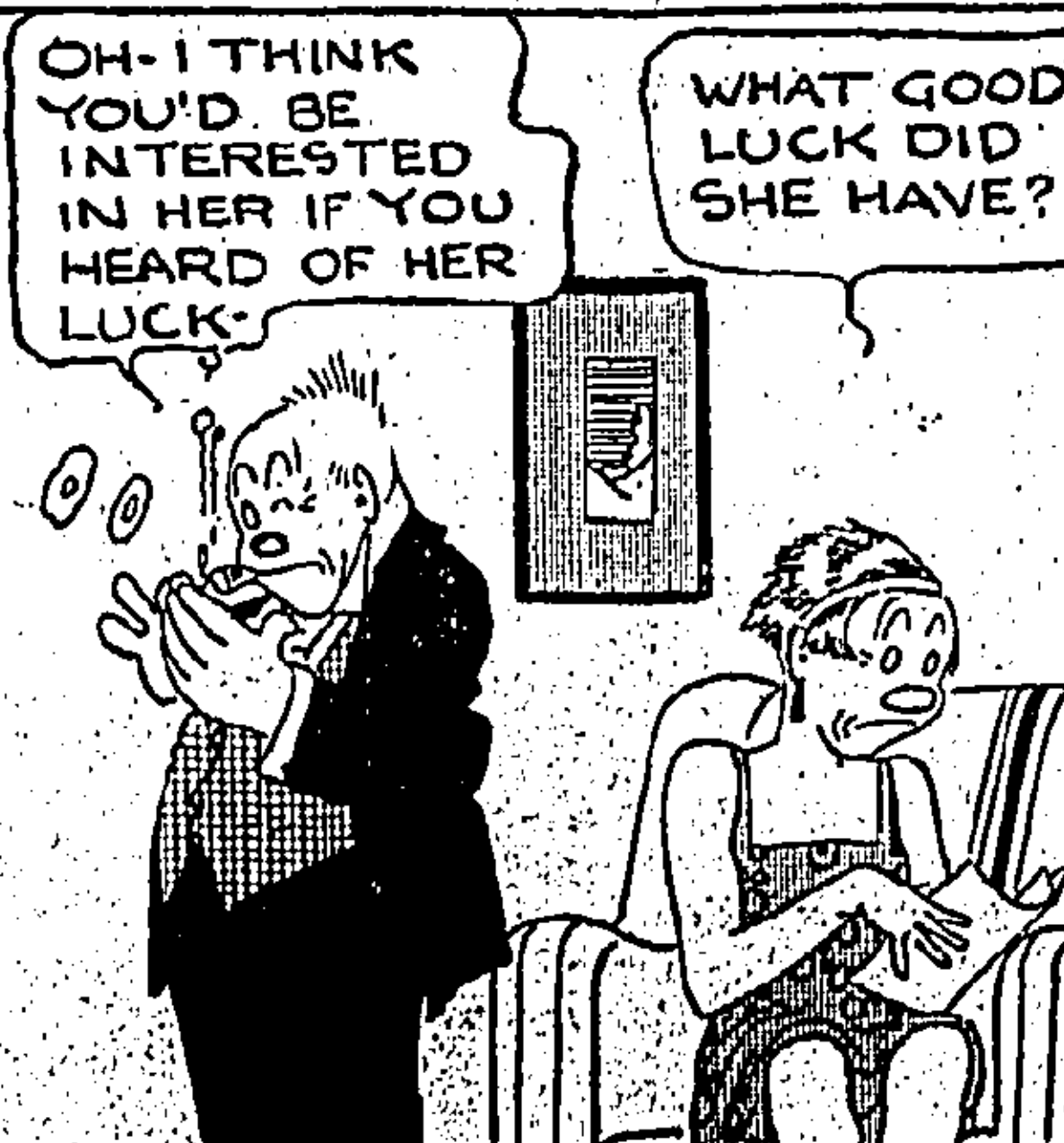
Presentations.

The presentations followed the speeches, and the various Captains of the winning teams received great ovations as they received the fine trophies on behalf of their teams, while the older members of the Senior XI headed by Wong Pak-cheung the veteran of the active players received very warm receptions.

The evening was a most successful and enjoyable one, and a fitting and pleasant memory of a wonderfully successful season, greatly to the credit of the Club and its management. With an ever growing membership of players and supporters the prospects of the Club which have made such a mark on local football records are very bright and the season of 1927-28 concluding with the highly successful gathering on Saturday evening will always be a memorable and highly creditable one.

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ANTI-NIPPONISM.

WINDOW SMASHING BY CHINESE.

REVENGING "EPISODES."

There was another window-smashing incident on Saturday, similar to those that occurred at Wanchai and Kowloon, and evidently having been actuated by the same motive, namely, resentment of certain Chinese youths against local Japanese because of events that recently happened in far-away Shantung. The latest incident occurred at noon in D'Aguiar-street at the premises of the well-known Japanese shop known as "Daibutsu." The stone-throwing miscreant was not captured. One of the youths arrested in connection with the Wanchai incidents was ordered by Mr. Lindsell to pay a fine of \$50 with the alternative of four weeks' hard labour. The Kowloon case was adjourned until to-day.

There was another anti-Japanese demonstration by the rowdy Chinese element on Saturday, when another shop-window was broken.

On this occasion the disturbance occurred in the heart of the town and in broad daylight. The victims of this latest bit of hooliganism were the town branch of the well-known Japanese art and curio shop of "Daibutsu," at No. 9, D'Aguiar-street, the head office of which is in Wanchai, at the corner of Arsenal-street and Queen's-road East.

The Smash.

A large pane of glass in the show window of the shop was smashed soon after noon, the damage being obviously caused by the throwing of a stone. The stone must have been of a fairly large size and much force must have been used in hurling it at the window to cause the thick glass to be so badly smashed as it was.

There was a large jagged hole practically in the centre of the window which was littered on the inside with fragments of broken glass. The force used behind the stone was clearly evident from the fact that besides being smashed in the centre there were several cracks on the glass extending a great distance along its surface, from the hole practically to the edges of the large pane.

No Attempt to Steal.

As no attempt was made to steal anything from the show window, and the hole was too high to have been made by a "smash and grab" thief, it is evident that the breaking of the window was part of the anti-Japanese outbreak which started in Wanchai on Thursday night and had since extended to Kowloon, where a demonstration took place on Friday, culminating in Saturday's "smash" in town.

Assistants of the shop rushed out immediately after the window had been broken, but no sign of the person responsible for this latest outrage could be found. This is not surprising as it would take only a matter of seconds for the culprit to dash round the corner into Stanley-street and out of sight.

D'Aguiar-street is seldom very much frequented at noon, and the window-breaker must have stood about awaiting his chance to throw the stone and then bolt to safety.

The police at Central Police Station were immediately communicated with and Detective Sergeant Fitches was soon making inquiries. The only people who could have seen anything of the miscreant were the chair-bearers, ricksha boys and street coolies, a good number of whom usually gather in D'Aguiar-street. Some of these were questioned, but apparently without much success.

The Wanchai "Demonstration." In connection with the stone throwing incident at Wanchai on Thursday night, as the result of which two Chinese were arrested, Chief Detective Inspector T. Murphy, when charging one of the defendants before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy, expressed the view that the incident was a demonstration in connection with the recent trouble between Japanese and Chinese (Nationalist) military forces at Tsinan.

The two defendants, who were on Friday remanded by Major C. Wilson for 24 hours to enable the police to make further investigations, were first produced in the small Court on Saturday when the C.D.I. told the Magistrate that this stone throwing at Japanese windows seemed to him to be more or less the spontaneous action of a few, and there was no reason to believe that there was any general organisation on foot along those lines.

Inspector Murphy mentioned, also, that hitherto the action taken by the Chinese locally did not go beyond the distribution of anti-Japanese pamphlets at some of the schools and other places.

Continuing, the C.D.I. said that the damage done at the various shops totalled about \$200. The trouble on the night of the 17th was confined to Wanchai, but just before entering the Court he had learned that there had since been a similar case in Kowloon.

Boys and Youths.

Coming to Thursday night's incidents, the C.D.I. stated that a crowd of boys and youths whose ages ranged from 13 to 20 years, threw stones at various Japanese shops in Queen's-road East and Praya East. It was raining at the time and the streets were more or less deserted. The first defendant, Lai Wing-kai, was chased by a private watchman down Lee Tung-street and eventually intercepted by a Chinese constable in Queen's-road East. When stopped, he told the policeman that he was an apprentice at Taikeo Docks, and he denied having had anything to do with the stone-throwing.

After the C.D.I. had made his opening statement, Major Wilson decided that the case should be heard by the First-Magistrate.

The two defendants were accordingly removed to the large Court.

The Evidence.

The C.D.I. did not make any statement of the affair before Mr. Lindsell but immediately called evidence.

As the offences alleged against the defendants occurred at different times and concerned different complainants, the cases were taken separately.

That against the apprentice blacksmith, Lai Wing-kai, was taken first. He pleaded "not guilty."

Damage at "Beer Hall."

Mr. K. Kato, proprietor of the Asahi Beer Hall, Nos. 56-57, Praya East, said that at about 9.30 o'clock on Thursday night, when he returned to his shop he found that a small pane of glass in a window by the side door which opened into Lee Tung-street was broken, damage being done to the extent of only 60 cents.

The night was a dull and misty one, and there was no one about. He did not know who was responsible for the damage until the defendant was brought to the shop by a watchman.

The next witness was a Chinese private watchman employed by the kaitongs of Lee Tung-street. He said that he lived at house No. 14 in that street. At about 8.30 p.m., on the 17th, after supper, he went out into the street for a stroll prior to going on duty.

He saw a crowd of about ten people outside the beer hall at the corner of Praya East and Lee Tung-street. As witness approached the place, he saw the defendant throw a stone at a window beside the side door, breaking a pane of glass.

The defendant bolted immediately the glass was broken and the witness gave chase.

Inactive Spectators.

By the Magistrate: The others in the crowd remained standing, just watching the defendant. They did not run.

Proceeding, the witness said that he succeeded in seizing the defendant, but he broke loose and ran on. The witness continued the chase and eventually a Chinese constable stopped him in Queen's-road East near the Wanchai Market.

Replying to the C.D.I., the witness said that the stone thrown by the defendant was a small one and it was not wrapped in paper. There was a street lamp just outside the beer hall, and two electric lights were burning at the side door so that the spot was quite brightly lit and he could clearly see what was going on at the street corner. He never lost sight of the defendant throughout the chase and was sure he was the youth who threw the stone.

A Chinese constable gave evidence of seeing the defendant chased by the watchman. He stopped him and on information given by the watchman, marched defendant to the beer hall where the stone was found in the window.

The witness took the stone and a fragment of glass to the police station together with the defendant.

Defendant's Story.

The defendant alleged that when the constable asked the watchman where the stone was, the latter said that it could not be found. The one produced in Court was handed to the constable by the people in the beer hall to make a case against him.

This the constable denied. He said that he actually saw the stone taken from the window where the glass was broken.

Asked what he had to say for himself, the defendant said that on the night in question he had been to see his mother. Soon after leaving her house he started to rain, so he took shelter for a while and eventually decided to make a run for it. He ran past the Japanese shop and the watchman chased him, and eventually he was arrested by the policeman. He did not know what it was all about.

Why He Ran.

Asked where he lived the defendant said that his own home was in Saiyuanho and his mother's in Wanchai.

Magistrate: And yet you were running in the wrong direction when chased by the watchman.

Defendant: I was running back to my mother's house to borrow an umbrella.

Mr. Lindsell: That is a different story altogether.

More Stone-Throwing.

C. D. I. Murphy told the Magistrate that that same night at precisely the same time, a gang of youngsters of between 14 and 20 years of age threw stones at several Japanese shop windows in Praya East, but damage was done only at the beer hall.

A similar disturbance caused considerable damage at Nos. 208 and 212 Queen's-road East. At No. 212 seven stones were thrown and seven windows broken, the damage done amounting to \$200. The damage done at the other shop was small.

Mr. Lindsell said that he understood the trouble was in connection with the Shantung affair.

The C.D.I. agreed, but said he considered that the demonstration was a spontaneous move, and not an organised attack. However, he asked his Worship to take a serious view of the matter, with a view to putting a stop to this kind of thing.

Mr. Lindsell convicted the defendant, and in passing sentence of a \$50 fine or four weeks' hard labour said: "Some of you Chinese who want to make demonstrations against the Japanese must understand that this is a British Colony. We cannot tolerate this sort of thing here."

The defendant was also ordered to pay 60 cents as compensation for the broken glass, or, in default, another two days' jail.

Earlier Stone-Throwing.

The other defendant was a 16-year-old boy named Yeung Siu-ho, employed as a servant at a Chinese school on the top floor of No. 197, Queen's-road East. He was charged with throwing stones into, and breaking a pane of glass in the verandah door of, the flat of the assistant manager of T. Morita's shop.

In this case the C.D.I. said that the offence was alleged to have been committed on May 10 but no report of the matter was made to the police until after the general attack on Japanese premises on Thursday night.

The complainant lived opposite to the school at which the boy was employed and saw the defendant on the verandah of the school throwing stones across the road on to the complainant's verandah. One of the stones broke a pane of glass in one of the verandah doors and, when remonstrated with, the defendant merely laughed at the complainant.

On other occasions prior to the Tsinan affair the defendant had also thrown stones into the complainant's verandah. The defendant admitted the charge, but said that he threw stones at the complainant's dog.

The Magistrate inquired how the defendant was arrested so long after the offence was alleged to have been committed.

The C.D.I. said that the boy lived on the school premises and when the complainant was received against him, the police went to the school and arrested the defendant. The complainant in this case went to the station with others who had suffered as the result of Thursday night's affair.

"Did So For Fun."

The defendant repeated that he threw the stones at the complainant's dog, and added that he did so for fun. The stones hit the wall, and he did not see any glass broken.

Mr. Ichizo Ishiwatari said that he was assistant manager of the T. Morita shop of 208-212 Queen's-road East and lived on the top floor of No. 212 which was exactly opposite the school at which the defendant was employed.

On several occasions the defendant had thrown stones into the witness' verandah. On the morning of May 10, whilst the witness was having breakfast by the verandah door, a stone came crashing through the glass on the door and struck the witness on the back. He saw the defendant on the verandah of the school. The witness' dog was not on the verandah at the time, but was sleeping inside the house, so that it could not be true that the defendant was throwing stones at the dog.

Questioned by the Magistrate as to exactly where he was hit by the stone, the witness said that he was struck on the shoulder.

C.D.I. Murphy said that he had understood that the witness had been struck on the head.

Mr. Lindsell then told the witness that he could not have it several different ways. He was either hit on the back or the shoulder, he could not have been hit on both places by the one stone.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE THIRD DEGREE.

HOW IT IS APPLIED IN MANY COUNTRIES.

THE TRUTH.

The notorious Third Degree is not, as most people think, a modern method of mental torture practised almost exclusively in America: it was invented centuries ago during the days of the Spanish Inquisition. It can be defined mildly as the art of getting on somebody else's nerves.

Actually it came into being when the Spanish Inquisitors found that the torture of mechanical appliances such as the thumb-screw, the rack, spiked helmet, etc., often defeated the object in view. The victims, to their lasting disgrace, often died before they were able to confess all their sins.

So ancient civilisation devised the Third Degree, the ceaseless harassing of the mind; and if, as sometimes happened, madness supervened—well, a madman could be sacrificed to the glory of God as efficiently as a sane person. So the ghouls had it both ways.

Following the inception of the idea, in this way the Third Degree underwent varying phases during Continental wars until a few years ago it was finally established as a legitimate method of raising information in Germany.

Shortly before the Great War, when Germany was the most police-ridden country in the world, the Third Degree became a fad with the authorities.

Out of the Rut.

With the help of scientists, psychoanalysts, and innumerable professors, they lifted it out of the rut of persistent cross-examination and bullying of a suspect by relays of detectives, and converted it into a subtle, remorseless means of breaking down a suspected person's defences.

There is a case on record, similar to many English cases, in which rumours of foul play arose long after a man's death in a Northern German village. Detectives investigated, and Berlin police headquarters decided on a certain course of action.

Rumours had grown around a respected citizen in the village, and he was made the object of police attention. For a week or so he was puzzled by anonymous letters containing serious allegations. Then one by one his servant gave notice to leave, refusing to give any reason.

His friends fell away from him, and on leaving his house, club or office, he realised that he was being shadowed. If he looked out of his bedroom window at night it was to see the form of a man against his gate.

The climax came when he received a photograph presumably of himself, and the dead man, side by side, although they had never been taken together. The other figure was a police-officer made up as the dead man to the smallest detail.

Then came another picture of himself standing, and his friend lying at his feet (a picture that could be faked by most amateur photographers).

"What Will Happen Next?" That evening he took his wife to dine at a restaurant. No waiter arrived to serve him, and eventually he decided to complain to the manager. He was shown into the

Besides, the matter was further complicated by his statement to the police that he had been hit on the head.

No Evidence of Malice. Addressing the C.D.I., Mr. Lindsell said that he did not think that in this case there was evidence of malice. The breaking of the glass was a subject for a civil action, but that was all.

The C.D.I. said that the complainant would not have brought the case to Court but for what had happened on Thursday night.

Mr. Lindsell discharged the defendant.

The Kowloon Affair. The trouble at Kowloon occurred on Friday night, when the shop window of Messrs. R. Okada and Co., of No. 39, Peking-road was smashed by stones thrown by two Chinese youths, damage being done to the extent of \$90.

After crashing through the plate glass on the window, the stones struck some crockery which was on display in the window, causing considerable damage.

A policeman who happened to be in the vicinity saw the occurrence and immediately chased the two youths, who led him a long run before he succeeded in capturing one in Nathan-road. The other succeeded in getting away.

The arrested youth was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday and denied the allegation against him.

Evidence of arrest was taken, after which his Worship adjourned the case until to-day to enable the police to investigate this matter further.

manager's office—and fell in a faint. The manager confronted him in the carefully-made-up likeness of the dead man. When he came to his senses he confessed that he murdered his friend. Actually it was the last gamble on the part of his accusers. Had he shown no surprise the police inquiry would have been dropped. It is worth noting that he had never been openly approached by a police official during the whole of the investigation.

The German police made the Third Degree the art of creating round a suspected person an atmosphere of nervous tension and uncertainty. "What will happen next?" was the question they suggested into the mind.

During the Great War the Third Degree completely died out in Germany, but spread to France and America. It should be remembered that in both these countries the law as regards an accused person is different from Great Britain.

In France and America an accused person is deemed guilty until he is proved innocent, or rather, proves his (or her) innocence. In Great Britain an accused is innocent until he is proved guilty.

The American police claim that the end justifies the means when challenged with the moral question, "Is the Third Degree fair?" They point out that they are dealing with the most mixed population in the world, in a vast country, and that their criminal classes embody the most dangerous, elusive, ruthless and resourceful of all the bad men of all nations.

Merchless Accusation. It is not surprising, therefore, that in the hands of the baton-swinging police of New York and Chicago the Third Degree has become once again a merciless method of accusation and extortion.

A suspect is placed in a cell, and questioned regarding the alleged crime by relays of detectives. Hour after hour every conceivable kind of question is fired at him. He is browbeaten and bullied, cajoled and cross-examined until he doesn't know whether he is on his head or his heels. Every sacred thought and intimate association is talked about and magnified during hours of indescribable examination.

In the case of two suspects, they may be isolated, and then a seemingly satisfied detective will visit one of the men and say, "You are in for it. We know how you did it. What a rotter you are to lend your pal on like that! He has told us all about it." The man inevitably denies this and tells the truth—what the detectives want to know.

Some American cells are full of trappdoors and speaking tubes, so that the victim does not see his accusers during the Third Degree.

One cannot write of the Third Degree without mentioning Austria, the home of the most scientific police force in the world. Here the detective is subordinate to the scientist; the chief constable is the errand boy of the University professor. The microscope, spectroscopic, reaction chemicals, and all the paraphernalia beloved of the author of mystery fiction are gathered in force at the service of the Viennese "Yard," and the grimmest crimes are often solved in the laboratory.

Telling A Lie. Their latest crime detector is known as the sphymonometer. It has reduced the duration of the Third Degree to approximately four minutes.

The sphymonometer consists of three delicate machines linked together. The first records the suspect's breathing, the second the time between each breath, and the third registers blood pressure.

It is based on the undeniable fact that no man, woman, or child can tell a lie without affecting the blood pressure, no matter how calm the countenance or glib the statement.

The suspect sits facing the detective, while the scientist in command hovers over various delicate recording dials on the instrument. The questions are put and the dials revolve. If the suspect tells lies there is no escape. All allowances are made for nervousness and confusion—these are registered before any questions are put. But the machine notes any intakes of breath, no matter how short, chronicles rise in blood pressure due to the excitement of quick thought when a suspect is about to manufacture a reply, and if the heart "jumps" draws, in effect, a red line.

After a few minutes the scientists inform the police whether it is worth their while to go on with the case. Incidentally, serious crime is lower in Austria than in any country in the world.

British scientists are familiar with this machine, and it has been suggested that it should be placed at the service of Scotland Yard.

Mrs. Smith called on Mrs. Jones, and after they had been chatting some time she suddenly noticed a large number of bottles in the corner of the room.

"Oh," she said, "are you having a party?" Mrs. Jones looked at the bottles and said:

"No," my husband works in a brewery, and that's his home-work."

BEECHAM TRUST.

TOTAL LIABILITIES OF £2,645,516.

MR. WHITE'S DEBT.

Mr. H. E. Burgess, Senior Official Receiver and Liquidator, has issued his report to the creditors and shareholders in the compulsory liquidation of Beecham Trust Ltd., 218, Strand, W.C.

On the petition of two creditors, the winding-up order was made on July 12, 1927. Accounts lodged under the liquidation show total liabilities £2,645,516, of which £1,098,850 is expected to rank for dividend, against net assets valued at £131,293. The deficiency in regard to contributors is estimated at £1,277,565.

The Trust, it appears from the report, was incorporated as a private company on February 3, 1917. There was a nominal capital of £400,000 and a paid-up capital of £310,009. The Trust was promoted by the late Mr. James White to carry on business as bankers, capitalists, financiers, concessionaires, and merchants.

A business of considerable financial magnitude has been carried on by the company, and its operations have included the purchase of large blocks of important trading companies and the disposal of the same to the public, the underwriting of share issues, granting loans, dealing in commodities such as cotton and rubber, and also extensive dealings in land.

In February, 1917, Mr. White was appointed managing director. The business transacted by the company was financed in various ways, by loans by bankers and others, and the formation of syndicates consisting of financial houses which, as consideration for providing funds, were entitled to proportions of the profits to arise from the deals in which the syndicates were interested.

Profits and Losses. It was shown by the balance-sheets that prior to June, 1919, the company made a loss of £86,549; a profit of £10,112 during the ensuing six months; a loss of £259,432 in 1920; profits of £105,463, £13,591, and £499,310 in 1921, 1922, and 1923 respectively; and a loss of 275,903 in 1924. There was no balance-sheet published subsequently, but according to the books of the company its operations between Jan. 1, 1925, and the winding-up, some two and a half years, resulted in a further loss of £601,834.

The following are among the transactions in which the company has been interested: George Edwardes (Daly's Theatre) Ltd., Wembley Exhibition site, Meux's Brewery site, Culshaw Settlement, and British Controlled Oilfields Ltd.

It appeared that Mr. White drew extensively upon the funds of the company for his personal purposes. His indebtedness to the company at the date of the winding up amounted to £458,863. He was the holder of 19,993 Ordinary shares of £5 each, on which there is a liability of £39,968. This unpaid capital is of very little value, probably.

An opinion was expressed by the Official Receiver that, on realisation, the assets are likely to produce considerably less than the value as estimated in the statement of affairs.

It appears that the failure of the company is due mainly to speculation in shares of the British Controlled Oilfields Ltd., and inability to finance outstanding purchases of these at the end of June, 1927, when the total sum due in respect thereof amounted to about £965,000.

The company for some considerable time before Mr. White's death was in financial difficulties. The position was relieved from time to time by the use of money, the loan of which Mr. White obtained for certain specific purposes.

The following are examples of the methods adopted in order to obtain finance for the company:—

(a) A financial trust was formed, towards the capital of which the company received about £140,000 from subscribers for shares in the trust. Of this amount, £37,000 was applied in the purchase of shares and afterwards advanced to the company, while £100,000 intended to be applied for the same purpose was retained by the company and not used as intended.

(b) £41,000 subscribed for a pool in British Controlled Oil shares was retained by the company, no attempt being made to apply the amount for the purpose for which it was received.

(c) £140,000 was received from participants in real estate syndicates on the representation that the amount "being" subscribed amounted only to £100,000.

"THE PICTURES."

WHY PEOPLE VISIT THEM.

FREE AND EASY CLUBS.

During the past weeks the "Daily Mail's" Film Critic has visited cinemas in many neighbourhoods, watched how pictures are presented and received, and noted the fluctuating success of individual films, the comforts and discomforts of the theatres, and the varied behaviour of the audiences.

Although the 20,000,000-a-week attendances at cinemas in Great Britain do not represent quite so huge a total of individual filmgoers—since many pay two, or even three, visits weekly—the fact remains that a very considerable proportion of the population has acquired the cinema habit.

To a large extent the average cinema, unlike those in the West End, which cater for a transitory public, depends on a regular audience. This explains how it is that though every second theatre shows much the same programme each week, yet all seem full. Even at a big house like the Stoll, Kingsway, or the Shepherd's Bush Pavilion, the management estimate that over 90 per cent. of their patrons, many of whom come from distant suburbs, are regular customers.

In the course of months, even years, of attendance, public and management become friends and the cinema itself becomes a free and easy club.

This faithfulness of so many filmgoers to one hall probably explains the existence, in spite of protests, of so many mediocre films. If the general level of entertainment is good the audience accepts one poor picture in three or four. What would happen in the case of a cinema that showed only good films is hard to predict as it has never been tried.

But if a tour of investigation proves anything, it is that the public not only likes films—that is obvious—but that it also especially likes criticising them. The major attractions provided by cinemas are:

(1) A comparatively high standard of comfort, warmth, civility, and elegance. In poor and depressing neighbourhoods the door of the picture-palace leads the audience into a world of refinement, cleanliness, freedom from draughts, while also offering it a change of ideas and a distraction from its daily existence.

(2) A comparatively exhilarating and varied entertainment. Music, often quite good. The un-failing delight of story-telling, when what are accepted as unusually attractive men and women are seen undergoing adventures pleasant and unpleasant in circumstances either excitingly familiar or, better still, excitingly unfamiliar to the audience.

(3) The gathering together of a mass of people in the cinema, all of them prepared for enjoyment, of itself enjoyable.

Love Interest.

Even the lonely ones are less lonely at the movies. And in the audiences there is a large proportion of couples; some in the tentative stages of mutual interest, some already "walking out," some engaged, some married. Together, side by side and frequently cheek by cheek, they thrill over a near escape, sigh over a love story, or during the less arresting portions of the programme comfortably exchange hand-claps and kisses. A view from the back of many cinemas indicates a very high percentage of courting couples present.

Comfort, music and drama, company or courtship are what the public enjoys. But topping all there most undoubtedly is the enjoyment of sizing up the credibility of the dramatic situations, the appearance and behaviour of the characters, the furniture of the rooms shown, the dresses worn, the food eaten. A mistake or an inconsistency arouses a huge amount of comment. In every cinema, and as at no other form of entertainment the public enjoys expressing by a running commentary its opinion on what it sees.

It is patent that, in some cinemas at any rate, audiences positively enjoy tearing a bad film to bits, so long as they do not get too many or feel that the badness is deliberate. The professional critic, indeed, feels, while overhearing the often unexpected and very shrewd comments of those sitting near, that almost every filmgoer is, purely for his or her own amusement, a critic.

The mail without enemies is either a master hypocrite or a harmless fool.—A. Sulcliffe (in his farwell letter).

At the present time there are no prospects for an intelligent young man as an agricultural worker.—Mr. Geo. Dallas.

C.J.'S CENSURE.

TIT-BITS IN BANKRUPTCY COURT.

DEBTOR'S "NO MERITS."

Several parties were reprimanded by the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) when sitting in the Bankruptcy Court on Saturday.

In the case of Dr. T. P. Woo, whose adjudication was announced some months ago, the Official Receiver (Mr. E. L. Agassiz) asked for the Court's direction in a matter which had arisen since a composition had been agreed to by the creditors.

In his sworn statement of affairs, Dr. Woo had failed to disclose a claim by Messrs. Ellis & Co., stockbrokers, for \$9,500. Dr. Woo disputed the claim. His solicitors, Messrs. Russ & Co., informed the Official Receiver that in Dr. Woo's belief the claim had been settled with Mr. Fred Ellis, who was connected with the creditor firm but who was now out of the Colony.

Not a Business Man.

Mr. Agassiz put in a letter written by Dr. Woo some three years ago to Ellis & Co., undertaking to pay by instalment.

Mr. Russ pointed out that Dr. Woo was far from being a business man. He had been worried by the proceedings and, he admitted, hardly knew his own affairs.

Replying to His Lordship, Mr. Agassiz said that he did not ask for the composition to be set aside; he wished for the direction of the Court. Ellis & Co. desired to participate in the composition on the same terms as other creditors. Otherwise, Mr. Agassiz added, they would be unable to get anything.

Consideration For Creditors.

Previous to Ellis & Co.'s claim, a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. on the unsecured liabilities had been paid to the Official Receiver on debtor's behalf. So as not to hinder the proceedings, although Dr. Woo disputed the claim, said Messrs. Russ & Co. in their letter, 10 per cent. of the claim was also paid to cover that additional claim.

His Lordship decided to allow the composition to stand, remarking that he did so not only because of showing mercy to Dr. Woo, but because the creditors would get a dividend.

Excellent Advice.

When His Lordship gave instructions for a warning to be conveyed to Dr. Woo to be more careful, Mr. Russ informed the Court that Dr. Woo had been "thoroughly frightened" by the possible consequences. He, Mr. Russ, had drawn Dr. Woo's attention to the old, old advice of the cobbler sticking to his last.

His Lordship: "That is excellent advice, Mr. Russ."

"MOST SHAMEFUL"

Case of a Debtor Who "Can Sit Back."

In the case of Mr. F. X. dos Remedios, Mr. Agassiz made an application for the receiving order to be rescinded.

Mr. Agassiz described it as "one of those salary cases." Debtor's liabilities amounted to \$7,172.43. He had been employed by Messrs. Caldwell, MacGregor & Co., Ltd., and had undertaken to pay \$40 a month out of his salary. Only one instalment had been paid because, as a result of the proceedings, debtor had lost his appointment. The assets were much too small.

Explaining his application, the Official Receiver said that debtor had been unable to secure further employment. At the same time, he was under the protection of the Court from proceedings by creditors, and "could therefore sit back and do nothing."

Spurred on to Find Work.

He did not mind a short adjournment, however, said Mr. Agassiz, so that debtor would be spurred on in his endeavour to find work, but he opposed a long adjournment.

Mr. Remedios then made a personal plea to His Lordship, stating that he still hoped to obtain a situation.

His Lordship said that debtor "had borrowed money most shamefully from these women." "I cannot see any merits in your case at all," added His Lordship.

The application was granted and the receiving order was accordingly rescinded. The women referred to are Chinese amahs.

TRICKS WILL NOT SERVE!

Application For Discharge to Wait 6 Months.

His Lordship observed that not many knew the position on obtaining discharges from bankruptcy. A few months ago he made a statement on the subject, quoting statistics.

On Saturday Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared on behalf of a debtor, who had been adjudged bankrupt in the Hong Lee Investment Co., who

THE Y.M.C.A.

A WEEK'S ACTIVITIES REVIEWED.

NEXT BATHING PICNIC.

The first bathing party of the season passed off very successfully. The weather was kind to us, and the journey was very enjoyable. We trust that next Saturday we may be again favoured, as this time we are going further afield, to Cheung Chau, the launch leaving Hong Kong at 2.30 p.m. and Kowloon a quarter of an hour later.

Owing to the fact larger launches cannot be hired, it is necessary strictly to limit the number proposing to go to 70, and numbered tickets, at \$1 each, will be on sale during the week, and as no tickets will be sold on the launch, prospective bathers are asked to get their tickets from the Bathing Committee, or from the Assistant Secretary. Lady visitors must get their tickets through a member of the Y.M.C.A.

Last Sunday evening, in place of Mr. H. A. Wilbur, the speaker at the Quiet Hour was the Rev. D. Willard Lyon, D.D., of the National Council of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., who was returning from the International Missionary Congress, held in Jerusalem during March of this year. In the course of his interesting talk, he explained that the Congress was to unite missionary bodies for the purpose of co-ordinating their efforts in the mission field so that overlapping and needless expenditure of men and money might be avoided. It was regretted that he had so little time in the Colony, as fuller details would have been welcomed.

Address To-night.

The Rev. E. K. Quick, of St. Stephen's College, the well-known local cricketer, gave the address at nine o'clock on Saturday evening and Mr. H. A. Wilbur, of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., the following Sunday.

The Y.M.C.A. Tennis Team played their league match against the Nippon Club, and this week will meet the K.C.C. We should like to point out to all members of H.M. Services that this is the final week for sending in entries for the Service Billiards Tournament. Entries of teams of six to be sent to the Assistant Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, before May 26. So far we have four certainities, and two possibles, and we should very much like to have six entries, at least, in order that each team may be able to play a good number of games.

Next week we hope to be able to give definite information as to the rules and times, and also the names of the competing teams.

The Cheer O' Y.M.C.A., is now in its new quarters in the City Hall, and the official opening is to be held on May 24, at 6 p.m., when His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will perform the ceremony.—Contributed.

applied for discharge from bankruptcy.

Mr. Agassiz informed the Court that debtor had induced the petitioning creditor to give him a receipt for his debt, without paying, by giving in exchange a new written undertaking to pay.

In the witness box, the creditor, after being pressed by Mr. Agassiz, admitted that debtor had paid him \$130.

Very Near to Fraud.

At first Mr. d'Almada submitted that debtor and the creditor were at liberty to come to an understanding.

His Lordship expressed the opinion that such action came very near to fraud on the Court, adding, sternly, "There is every objection to an agreement behind the back of the Official Receiver."

On the facts being disclosed, Mr. d'Almada said that he left the matter entirely in the hands of His Lordship.

His Lordship said that he would be merciful on this occasion, but he strongly warned debtor that "no tricks of this kind will serve."

The order made was that debtor's application be suspended for six months and that judgment be entered against him in the sum of \$2,000.

OTHER CASES.

Appeal Against a Trustee Allowed.

In the affairs of Ah Kwal & Co., there was an appeal against the rejection by the trustee (not the Official Receiver) of claims by eight creditors. The appeal was allowed.

Concerning a Chinese hearing of the petition was adjourned so that assets might be discovered. There was another adjournment order. A petition had been filed by a creditor who was also represented by Mr. F. X. d'Almada. Evidence was given of debt and an act of bankruptcy by debtor. The petition had been omitted.

TRICKS DETECTED.

SPIRITUALISTS DISCUSSED BY AN AUTHORITY.

"FRAUDULENT" MEDIUMS.

I feel that it is a great privilege that I should be allowed, if even for a limited time, to give an inside view upon psychic matter, says Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in the "Sunday Express." So much publicity has been given to any malicious title-tattle, or to any scandal, real or imaginary, which could be raked up, that an entirely false impression has been created.

It is as if commentators said no word of the saints and sages and martyrs of the Church, but confined their attention to the records of the cases in the Court of Archers. I hope these notes may give a more just appreciation of the real situation.

There is and has been a certain element of what may be called fraud in psychical mediumship. Sometimes it is real and obvious fraud, as with Elgar, who brought wigs into the room, or Moss, who produced faked photographs.

In each case it was the spiritualists who detected and denounced them. But there is much which might well seem to be fraud, and yet is really due to suggestion from the sitters acting upon a trance or semi-trance subject.

Obsession, too, is a possibility. In other cases mediums in abnormal condition wander aimlessly round the room, or kick and thump the table in full view of the sitters. Eusapia Paladino used to do this. When she gave sittings at Cambridge she was at once turned down as an impostor. Fortunately, three researchers, the Hon. Evelyn Fielding, Dr. Carrington, and Mr. Baggaley, followed the disgraced medium to Naples, and there had phenomena under test conditions which entirely re-established her position.

So also when she went to New York in the last years of her life, her obvious tricks were immediately denounced. One more astute sitter, however, Mr. Thurston, the conjurer, made no comment upon them, and waited. The result was a convincing materialisation.

Readers will excuse this excursion into psychic research, but it is very important that they should realise that these so-called "exposures" need very careful analysis if we are to avoid injustice.

Several correspondents have written about the Haig photograph. Let me assure them first of all that neither I nor any spiritualist had anything to do with its production. I did not know it existed until I saw it in the pages of a contemporary.

Others point out that it is an obvious fake on account of its size, the light effect, etc. With a larger experience they would realise that psychic photography is often in the nature of a direct psychic impression upon the plate, which bears no relation at all to what surrounds it. There are several books on the subject to which I would refer the curious.

The statement that Earl Haig was a sympathetic student of the psychic has also excited surprise. I have a letter in front of me written by him to a lady at the time of Lord Northcliffe's death: "I am sorry that I am unable to attend at the Queen's Hall. I hope your efforts to convince the world of the survival of his personality

after death may meet with complete success."

What more natural, then, that he should endeavour to give proof of his own survival! It looks as if he had done so.

There is one point on which I wish to be definite. There is a clear distinction between those things which I say because I believe them to be true and those things which I personally guarantee to be true.

In all such cases as the Haig photograph, the Cenotaph photographs, the Cottingley fairies, and many others, I was not present, and can only give the result of evidence so far as I could examine it. In each case I gave my honest opinion, but I am as fallible as other mortals.

My data might conceivably be wrong, and I take no responsibility beyond a mere expression of opinion. On the other hand, when I deal with cases which I have handled myself, such as Haig's photograph of my mother, my nephew, and others seen in good light, veridical messages, movements of objects noted with my own eyes—all these things are personal, and I take all responsibility, feeling that my honour as well as my judgment is involved in the result.

When I spoke of the Houdini incident I qualified my remarks by saying that the matter was still incomplete. The fact was that at the butt end of an article I had not space to go into the full detail of this important matter. I not only had the cable from Mrs. Houdini expressing her satisfaction, but I also had accounts from two members of the circle, so that I could judge the evidence from every point of view.

It seems that there was a considerable family quarrel in the Weiss circle. Weiss was Houdini's real name which was the more serious as Jews are of all races the most united. When the old mother was dying she sent for Houdini, and the last and only word which she could gasp out was "Forgive!"

Houdini was profoundly touched, and from that time he always declared that if a true message came back from his mother it would contain this as a test word. I do not know upon what he rested this assumption, as his mother in life could have known nothing of the matter. However, that was his test, and he rejected all alleged messages which did not fulfil it.

At the Ford circle Ford's spirit guide, Fletcher, brought this word as coming from the mother, who upon the spiritualist hypothesis would possibly only have known the test when Houdini himself passed over. She then gave a considerable message, which, according to Mrs. Houdini is more evidential even than the pass-word, and could only have come from the old lady.

Much of it was, I understand, too private for publication, but my correspondent says: "The frank and honest manner in which Mrs. Houdini accepted the whole thing was of her own volition, and she wrote Arthur Ford in her own hand a letter almost of gratitude, stating without equivocation that the message was genuine and correct in all but one or two minor details." "She now waits eagerly with reason to hope that the way may be made clear for the message from her husband."

The actual verbatim message without the private details was:—

This is Fletcher speaking. There is a woman here. I will repeat what she says. I have not seen her before, but she is eager to say one word.

She says she is the mother of Harry Weiss, known as Houdini. "For many years my son waited for one word which I was to send back. He never forgot it."

"The code which he gave to his wife can come from no one save himself, yet the conditions which have developed in the family make it necessary to get my code word through first, and then, if the family act upon the code word, he may be able to speak for himself."

"This is the word for which my son waited, 'Forgive!'"

So there the matter rests. Half is done and the other half remains to do. But what is done forms in itself one more very perfect brick to add to that huge edifice of proof which has already been erected.

To those who do not examine the evidence, or who think that a sneer is an argument, there will never come conviction, nor do they desire the consolation which such conviction brings with it. But to all reasonable men who will read the matter up there is no need for those personal experiences which are difficult to obtain, and, therefore, unreasonable to demand.

In every science we accept the evidence of the men who have studied it. As we have not all got great telescopes, we have to agree that there are rings round Saturn. But great mediums are far rarer than great telescopes, and there, also, we must found our science upon the reports of those who observe.

Positive results, too, must take precedence of negative ones. A dozen failures count for nothing save to show that our methods are still imperfect. A single clean success reassures us that the main contention is strong and solid.

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May 17, 1928.

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Mr. T. W. T. Tuckey.
Messrs. G. Wragge, W. E. Walmough, C. Wigg, F. E. Wilby.

A woman teacher cannot educate a boy to the same degree of perfection as a man.—Mr. F. C. Freeborough.

IN THE CONGO.

THE BELGIANS AS COLONISTS.

A WOMAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

[By Bridget Moore.]

Five days and nights in a train and then we rattled, shuffled, and jerked through a last interminable night to Elisabethville, capital of the Katanga.

I remember having a sudden revulsion of feeling during that night, marvelling at my hitherto sustained optimism, and wondering why I had ever disconnected the word "Congo" from the hair-raising stories of its atrocities that coloured my impressionable youth.

Morning did come, however, and with it glorious sun and colours rescuing my sense of humour.

I entered Elisabethville's daily life curiously amazed.

A vaguely Continental town in Central Africa does strike one as absurdly incongruous. Its wide, spacious, yellow streets suggested embryo boulevards transformed into a tropical fairyland by borders of lacy-leaved jacaranda and palms, gardens wild with magenta streamers of Bougainvillea and "golden-shower" falling in cascades of green and orange and scarlet hibiscus—a riot of colours, producing a Bakst effect beautiful in its intensity.

"A glorified mining camp," I heard it called—but its glory is Nature's. The broad thoroughfares end in virgin forest.

To me Elisabethville seems to have come from nowhere—to be going nowhere, to have an absence of motive, except that of scrapling in hard cash for the Government, Belgian companies, and the great financiers of the country to which it belongs.

The essence of the spirit of colonization appears absent.

The wealthy British are Jews, temporarily using the Congo in which to amass wealth, somehow, anyhow—quickly—and then leave it. The Belgians are mostly directors and officials of companies, whose desire to finish their term of office and return to Europe is evident. This country of theirs has no further interest for them beyond that. This sweeping criticism is gathered chiefly from conversations heard in their homes and clubs.

Congo Architecture.

The architecture of the town would disgrace an East End suburb of London. Miserable square mean houses with iron roofs, pretentiously fantastic stuccoed stores, which make 150 and 200 per cent. profit; and formidable offices of the various powerful companies, oppressed me with their air of omnipotent power for ruling, deciding, giving—and taking away.

I found that the natives produced less sense of discord for the artistic eye. The native women, dressed in gayest colours, sauntered laughing by their carriage superb, carrying such absurdities as closed umbrellas, stew-pans, and empty beer bottles on their heads.

I heard weird chants as some half-dozen natives in bizarre bits of third-hand European clothing toiled past dragging a dilapidated motor-trailer piled high with merchandise. Their deep-toned singing was in perfect minor harmonies.

A string of native prisoners,

CITY OF GREAT MEN.

JOHANNESBURG, A ROUGH MINING CAMP 40 YEARS AGO.

NOW A "GOLDEN CITY."

Forty years ago Johannesburg was a rough mining camp. To-day it is the "golden city" of South Africa, full of romantic personalities. Perhaps two of the most popular and important personalities are Sir Ernest and Lady Oppenheimer, diamond millionaires. I was at first awed by the sight of the world famous Oppenheimers, but later, when I met them at their own home, I found they were kindly, hospitable people, who were only too pleased to throw open their doors and give visitors to Johannesburg a royal welcome.

"Brenthurst"—their "palace" is the only description—is a gorgeous white building surrounded by about forty acres of perfectly laid-out grounds. Lady Oppenheimer is a wonderful hostess and is gifted with a great sense of humour, writes C. L. in the "Daily Express."

Once she was interviewing a native boy with a view to having him as a servant. Everything about him appeared to be perfect until she asked him his name.

"E—Fool" was the surprising answer.

"How could I engage him with a name like that?" she laughed.

"And nothing would make him alter it."

Other Noted People.

Another famous host and hostess are Sir William and Lady Dalrymple. Sir William is one of the pioneers of Johannesburg. I have no doubt he could tell many stories about his adventures and struggles in the early days, but, being a Scotsman he is silent.

Lady Dalrymple is one of the sweetest women I have ever met, and certainly one of the most energetic. They have a beautiful house; it is built on a kopje overlooking miles of stretching veldt that leads to Pretoria.

I had the honour of shaking hands with Schlesinger, the uncrowned king of South Africa. If the romance of his life was written in a novel, I don't suppose any one would believe it.

He began as a penniless young man; now he controls practically every large undertaking in South Africa. It is said that he is in his office at six o'clock every morning, and in his bed at nine o'clock every night. I have known many a weary "night bird" curse this fact.

Although strong men tremble before him, Schlesinger is ruled by his small son of four. A photograph of this child is always on his office desk, and I have been told that any one can dispel his sternness by taking up the picture and admiring the pretty babe.

chained together by the neck, wearing yellow and blue striped jerseys, scuttled out of the path of ponderous motor lorries like a swarm of angry hornets.

A Morning Chant.

Our house and garden boys were immaculate and almost graciously obsequious. Most mornings I was awakened at 6 by their melodious singing of hymns. The only English I recognised was "Hallelujah." The rest was sung in Kiswahili to the tunes of "The day Thou gavest, Lord, is ended" or "Now the day is over." Ciendas chirped their drowsy obligato, lulling me to sleep.

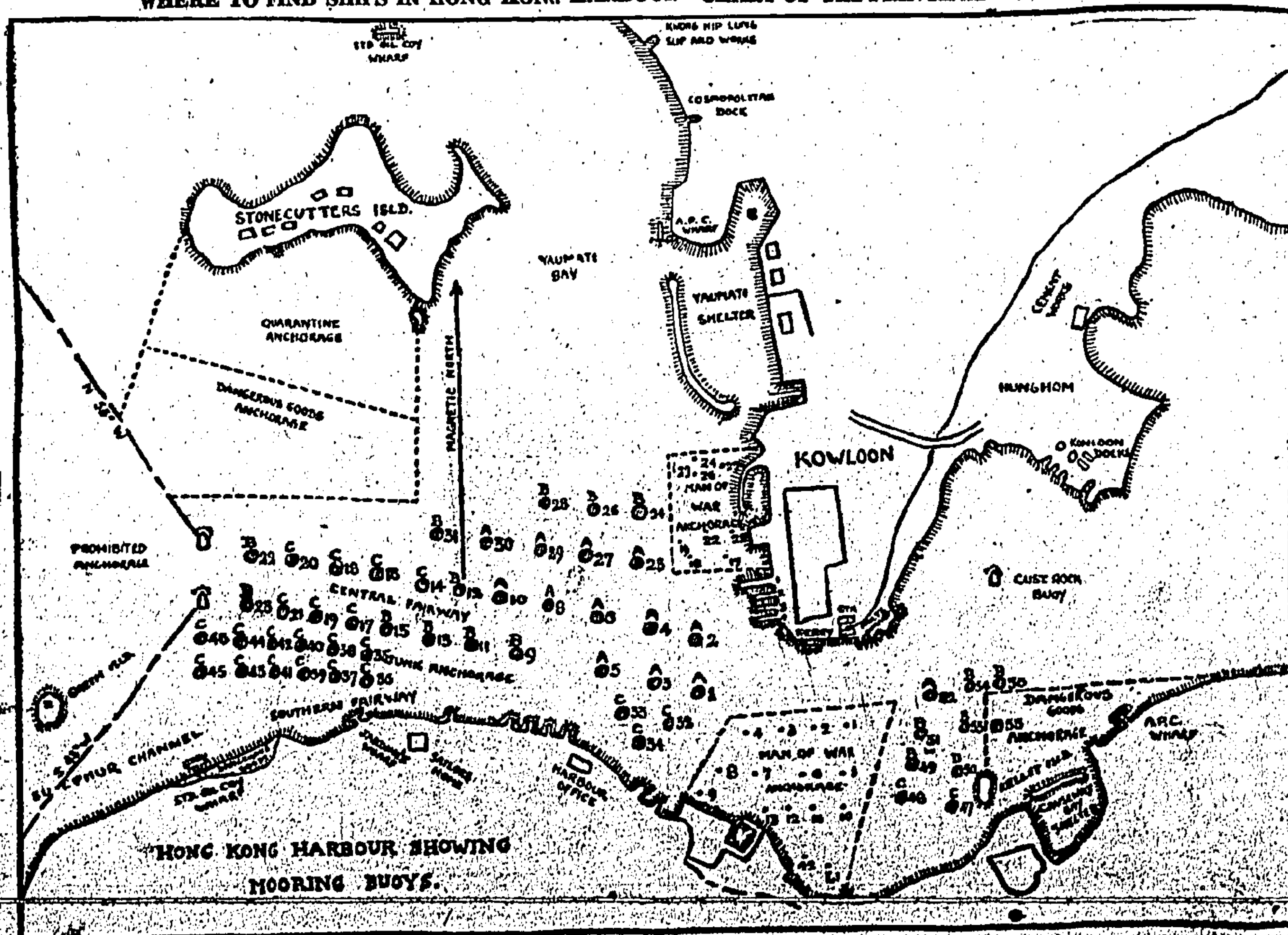
The native staff slept and ate in their own little brick houses at the far end of the garden, surrounded by banana palms. I loved those palms, though they were so distressingly close to the garage. The hasty exit of the Ford was punished by heavy thumps from a bunch of bananas and a certain amount of floundering in its foliage, and then we wended our circuitous route down a bumpy drive flanked by orange and lemon trees and occasional mangoes. Mosquitoes and ants threatened my well-being. Snakes I dreamt of with horror, but I have grown callous and ceased to search frantically in my bed-clothes night after night.

The Katanga lies at the juncture of the sub-tropical and tropical. I walked with bewildering ease from civilization to wild, savage, impenetrable forest, where great trees shut out the sun and cast perpetual twilight along aisles and paths below.

Orchids hung from the trees and bloomed in the undergrowth, and the world was full of mystic rustling and whispering of palisade leaves. Steelblue humble bees, rainbow-hued butterflies, iridescent green wasps, buzzed with a sort of magic life in the scented breeze and, pervading all, was the musky smell of fallen leaves and wet earth—"Daily News and Westminster Gazette."

If Christ came to Blackpool and they could not make money out of him, they would cry: "Away with him!"

WHERE TO FIND SHIPS IN HONG KONG HARBOUR—CHART OF THE PRINCIPAL MOORING BUOYS.





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MIXED MARRIAGE.

A TYPICAL INSTANCE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

FOREIGN WIVES.

The American consular authorities in South China are from time to time confronted with the problem of sending back to the Philippines the Filipino wives of Chinese immigrants who are rendered destitute by the death or desertion of their husbands. Recently, the American consul at Amoy had to send back to Manila one Gregoria Manton with her two sons, Jose 14 and Pelagio 10, and her daughter Aquilina, eight years old. The woman was married in 1923 to a Chinese merchant of Unsan, Tayabas. The husband took the family to China. Three years ago he died. The Filipino wife had a hard time with the husband's relatives. She claims they even attempted to kill her and her children.

A Typical Case.

Gregoria Manton's story is that of many others. It seems that intermarriages between Asiatics seldom go well. Many a Chinese immigrant in Siam, Java and the Philippines marries a native woman and things would go on smoothly as long as the husband does not return to China, bringing his wife over with him. In very few instances are these foreign wives treated kindly by their husbands' relatives, who are invariably highly disappointed to have "foreigners in the family." Acting on the Chinese maxim—or rather, exaggerating it to the straining point—that it is the wife's duty to work for her husband and his relatives, the Chinese mothers-in-law go out of their way to harass their foreign daughters-in-law, and dire woes befalls those whose husbands die!

It is said that, so long as he does not return to China, the Chinese husband is an admirably one. He treats his wife kindly, does not squander his earnings, and should there be any children, he will have them educated. But as soon as he returns to his country, he reverts to old influences and prejudices, allows himself to be guided by the demands of his parents and the needs of his relatives.

Westerners' Better Chance.

Strange though it may seem on first hand, American and European

women are more fortunate than Asiatic women in their experience of being married to Chinese husbands. Unlike those who migrate to Java, Siam, the Straits generally and the Philippines, the Chinese who return to China from the United States or Europe are in the main those who have studied there, and who have had ample contact with Americans and Europeans. They have largely absorbed their western environment and have succeeded in discarding the customs and prejudices of their ancestors. Speaking the languages of their wives fluently, and being on a plane with them in all physical, spiritual, educational and cultural questions, these husbands are able to get along happily with their foreign wives even after returning to China. They usually live apart from their parents and relatives and, in China, their social contact is mostly with native friends of their own type and with Americans and Europeans. Their wives have plenty of opportunities to meet people of their own liking. In a word, the women meet, with the same standard of living out in China to that with which they were accustomed at home.

On the other hand, the Chinese who go to Siam, Java, the Straits and Philippines, are mostly common labourers and petty-traders. Their chief preoccupation is to earn as much as they can so as to be able in time to settle down in their home villages for the rest of their lives. So long as they are in their own country, their foreign wives have plenty of opportunities to meet their own kind, but the moment they land in China, they are like fish out of water. And the farther they get away from the coast ports, the worse off they become.

The case of Gregoria Manton is only one of many similar others.

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BIBL. AS HISTORY.

LORD ALLENBY'S CONSTANT COMPANION.

KEY TO CAMPAIGN.

The soldier in the recent campaigns in Palestine was a diligent student of the Bible. To those who were responsible for the conduct of war in the Holy Land it was highly valued as a book of military history. To the average soldier it was an invaluable guide-book and something more.

Viscount Allenby had two books as his constant companions during those anxious times, and he consulted them almost daily. One was the Bible, and the other Sir George Adam Smith's "Historical Geography of the Holy Land."

Colonel A. P. Wavell, who is, G.S.O. of the 3rd Division on Salisbury Plain, and the author of "The Palestine Campaigns," reminds us that the geography of a land determines the course of its wars, and that "a knowledge of previous campaigns serves to interpret the influence on strategy of the land's main topographical features."

No Commander, Colonel Wavell asserts, ever gave more careful study to the history and topography of the theatre in which he was operating than General Allenby. His diligent search of the Scriptures and his reflections on the part of the land which he was to conquer, greatly assisted him in planning his operations, the "Morning Post" is informed by a military correspondent.

Cavalry in War.

The author gives a comprehensive summary of the campaigns, and concludes with an interesting narrative of the exploits of the mounted troops and the lessons as to mechanisation. The cavalry did extraordinarily well in the Palestine campaigns, and in any discussion of the value of mounted troops in modern war, one irresistibly turns to their work there.

The writer says that in the particular campaigns under review, a combination of cavalry and mechanised force would have been formidable. Further, that a study of what well-trained troops, capable of manoeuvre, were able to accomplish, might serve as a corrective to the pessimism as to the offensive power of infantry, which the experience of rigid trench warfare in France engendered in the minds of some.

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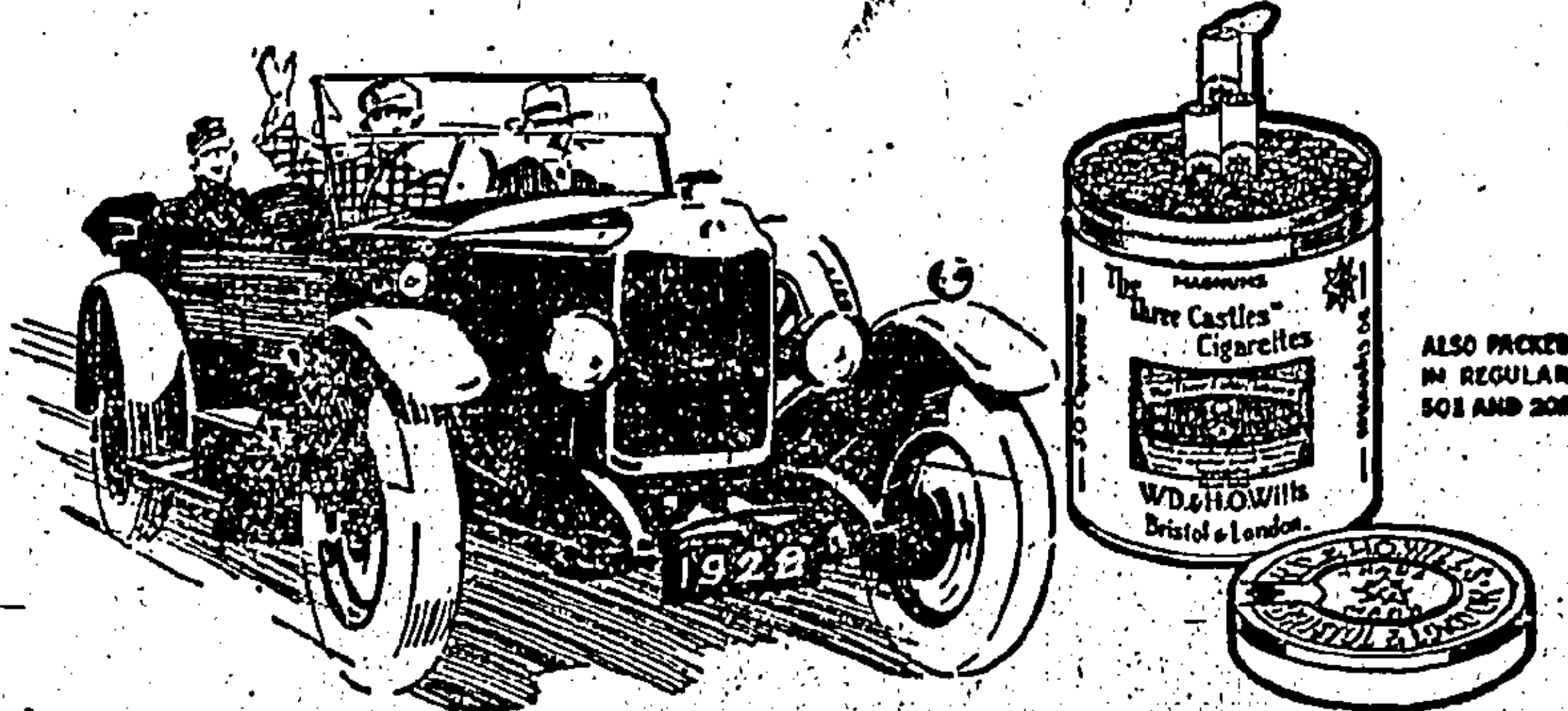
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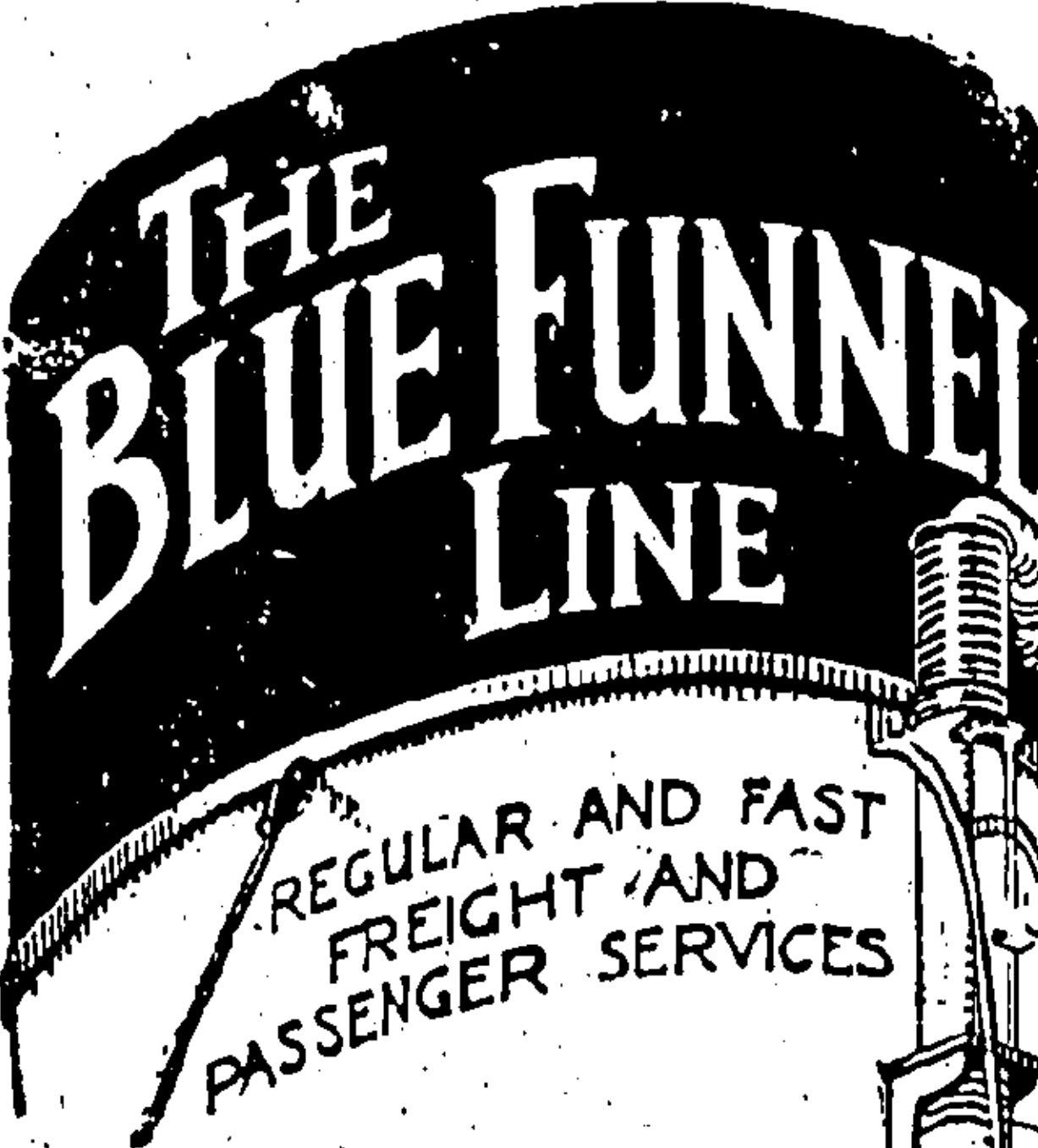
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LONDON SERVICE.

"MENELAUS" 20th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ANTHONY" 13th June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"DIOMEDE" 20th June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"OANFA" 20th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

via KORE & YOKOHAMA.
"TEUCER" 31st May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TYNDAREUS" 20th June Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"ADRASTUS" 4th June Boston, New York & Fall River
"HELEUS" 20th June Boston, New York & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 13th June Singapore, Marseilles & London
"HECTOR" 11th July Singapore, Marseilles & London.

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"PERSEUS" 27th May Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Postal Service to Swabue & neighbouring places has now been resumed.

INWARD MAILS.

From	MONDAY, MAY 21.	Per
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	President Lincoln.	
Shanghai and Amoy	Chenan	
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Glentara	
TUESDAY, MAY 22.		
Japan and Shanghai	Athos II	
Japan	Mishima Maru	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Taiyo Maru	
FRIDAY, MAY 25.		
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	President Cleveland	
MONDAY, MAY 28.		
Straits	Kamo Maru	
Manila	Empress of Asia	
FRIDAY, JUNE 1.		
Japan and Shanghai	Hakusan Maru	
MONDAY, JUNE 4.		
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Canada	
Australia and Manila	St. Albans	

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	MONDAY, MAY 21.	Per
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Kong Ning	4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Sinkiang	4.30 p.m.
Straits	Glentara	4.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., C. & S. America, Canada and Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 13th June and Europe via Siberia. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (May 22nd) 8.45 a.m. Letters (May 22nd) 9.30 a.m.	President Grant	
TUESDAY, MAY 22.		
Holhow and Bangkok	Kwangtung	10.30 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta. Parcel noon. Letters 1 p.m.	Fooksang	
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 23rd June. K.P.O. Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1.45 p.m. G.P.O. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Athos II	
Manila	Pres. Lincoln	4.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Hupei	5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.		
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 4th June. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	Mishima Maru	
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Haiyang	2 p.m.
Java via Batavia	Tilliwong	2.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, MAY 24.		
Straits	Cremor	9 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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TOKYO 'QUAKE.

A Series Of Small Shocks.

NOT MUCH DAMAGE.

Several Houses Flooded In Yokohama.

Tokyo, Yesterday. A sharp earthquake occurred at 1.30 in the vicinity of Tokyo. A number of smaller shocks followed during the next three or four hours. Many frightened persons ran from houses and a few walls cracked. A water pipe burst in Yokohama flooding several houses, but there was no serious damage. No casualties were reported.—Reuter.

DONETZ TRIAL.

TRIAL PROCEEDING SIXTEEN PLEAD GUILTY.

A GERMAN'S CONFESSION.

Moscow, Yesterday. The trial is proceeding of the engineers and technical experts of the Donetz coal basin, on the charge of "economic counter-revolution." The Court is presided over by the Rector of Moscow University.

An official agency states that sixteen pleaded guilty, thirteen partly guilty, including the German Badstuber, who confessed to assisting to deliver unit machines, and twenty-four, including the two Germans Otto and Meyer, not guilty.—Reuter.

"Deplorable Conditions."

Riga, Yesterday.

It is reported from the Donetz mining district that the output is seriously declining. Unemployment is increasing and the miners are living in deplorable conditions.

The "Pravda" says that the Mining Trust has not sent a single kopeck towards the Housing Fund and that the workers are herded without beds or even without blankets upon which to sleep.—Reuter.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

CAMPAIGN FAILS TO PRODUCE "THRILLING ISSUE."

COALITION PROBABLE.

Berlin, Saturday.

The electoral campaign has failed to produce a really thrilling issue and consequently is closing as quietly as it opened.

The only enthusiasm hitherto apparent has been at the headquarters of thirty-one parties, the greater portion of whom joined in fulminating against fractional groups such as the "vote splitters" who are four-and-half millions of new youthful voters of both sexes since the 1924 election (all over twenty have votes).

The burden of the struggle was fought out between the "rightists" and "leftists," the principal constituents of whom are Nationalists and Social Democrats, respectively, but neither had a chance of getting a majority owing to the presence of four intermediate parties who together hold over two hundred seats, notably the Catholics, the unchanging Roman Catholic Party upon which the Reichstag pivots. Hence the new Government is likely to be a coalition.—Reuter.

85 Per cent. of Electorate Voted. Berlin, Yesterday. It is estimated that eighty-five per cent. of the electorate voted. Most of the results will be known late to-night but it is clear that a review of the situation is impossible till to-morrow.

President Hindenburg and Cabinet members, except Dr. Stresemann, voted early.

The rain damped enthusiasm and there were only minor clashes. There were over 100 arrests, but few were detained. One person was stabbed to death in Saxony.—Reuter.

The "Fresh" New Voters. Berlin, Later. Since the last elections in 1924, about two million fresh men and women are voting for the first time. They know little of the war or of pre-war Germany and are therefore unable to compare Republican and Imperial Germanies. Many predict that these new voters will go to the Left.—Reuter.

TRADE FRAUD.

Chinese Trick In Manila.

CHANGING LABELS.

Bleached Cotton Goods From Shanghai.

Manila, May 1. A number of Chinese in Manila, engaged in the importation of bleached cotton goods from Shanghai, are doing quite a business by stamping the Chinese goods with an American trade mark and passing them off as genuine American products. It was disclosed yesterday by G. C. Howard, United States trade commissioner here. Mr. Howard declared he had been advised of the irregularity and is investigating it with a view to instituting legal proceedings through the city fiscal's office, charging all merchants committing this irregularity with violation of Act 666 of the Philippine Commission.

According to Mr. Howard, one definite case has already been established as a result of his investigation, in which the merchant in question admitted having engaged in the fraudulent practice. The merchant, however, stated frankly that he thought he was within his rights in changing the label on the goods and marking them "Made in America," it was learned.

Admits Fraud.

This particular Chinese merchant has an extensive clientele among local consumers of bleached cotton goods. He told Mr. Howard that for many years, and up until a short time ago, he imported considerable cotton goods from the United States, as his patrons demanded American cotton goods in preference to goods of Chinese manufacture. Later, however, he discovered that many of his customers did not notice any difference between the Chinese and the American goods, he stopped importing goods from America. He started importing cotton goods from Shanghai and simply stamped them on arrival here with an American trade mark.

Mr. Howard declared, yesterday that if his forthcoming investigations disclose the fact that the practice has been wide-spread among Chinese merchants, he would lodge complaints against the merchants, under the provisions of Act 666. If he is convinced that the practice is confined to a few merchants, the trade commissioner may withhold criminal action and only warn the merchants to discontinue it.

GREEK POLITICS.

"AN INTRICATE POLITICAL SITUATION."

VENIZELOS IN ACTION.

Athens, Yesterday.

An intricate political situation has arisen owing to the decision of M. Cafandaris, Minister of Finance and Leader of the Progressive Liberal Party, to resign. This step is the result of serious differences with the ex-Premier, M. Venizelos, who, it is believed, desires to prevent the overthrow of the Government by a military coup.

M. Cafandaris does not recognise the right of M. Venizelos to interfere in the political situation, but supporters of M. Venizelos contend that all Republican leaders owe their political existence to M. Venizelos, who is regarded as the founder of all Greek Republican parties. Therefore his advice should be followed.

M. Venizelos, who has been in retirement since he was defeated in 1920, is expected to re-enter the political arena.

Elections may be held at the earliest possible date in order to solve the threatened Ministerial crisis. The Royalist press is violently opposed to M. Venizelos.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The clearing rate of the dollar of demand, to-day was 2/1 3/16.

RAILWAY SMASH.

U.S. Express Meets Disaster.

"CRACK" EXPRESS WRECKED.

Fireman Killed: Driver And Two Passengers Injured.

Pittsburg, Yesterday. The "Pittsburgh," the "crack" Pennsylvania railroad express was wrecked to the east of Johnstown while travelling westward owing to it dashing into a derailed freight car.

A fireman was killed and the driver and two passengers injured.—Reuter's American Service.

PEACE PACT.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S NOTE FAVOURABLY RECEIVED.

London, Yesterday.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's note to the United States on the proposed Anti-War Treaty has made a favourable impression here.

The "Sunday Times," quoting the Foreign Secretary's opening declaration to the effect that "His Majesty's Government will support the movement to the utmost of their power," says these words may be accepted as indicative not of an opinion or a hope but of a policy. It considers the suggestions made by Sir A. Chamberlain are directed towards giving greater definiteness to Mr. Kellogg's idea.

The "Observer," approving, thinks there should be no difficulty in reconciling the proposals with the League Covenant and Locarno policy. The real crux will be to solve the position with regard to justifiable French nervousness, which led her to conclude agreements with Poland and the Little Entente.

The French View.

Paris, Yesterday.

Hitherto only two newspapers have commented on the British reply to Mr. Kellogg. The "Gaulois" says it demonstrates a sincere desire to bring about an adjustment between the American and French points of view, but, unless care is taken, there is a risk of the proposed new pact placing Europe under the aegis of America as an arbiter of peace, which America could not guarantee. The "Petit Parisien" says that the British Government is making an obvious effort, inspired by goodwill, to find a basis of agreement between the French and American ideas, and apparently it has succeeded in many points.—Reuter.

The Note.

Rugby, Saturday.

The text of the British reply to the United States note on the proposed Peace Pact is issued for publication in the Sunday morning papers. The reply states, "The suggestion for the conclusion of a treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy has evoked widespread interest in this country, and His Majesty's Government will support the movement to the utmost of their power."

After making a careful study of the text contained in Your Excellency's note, and of the amended text suggested in the French note, His Majesty's Government feel convinced there is no serious divergence between the effect of these two drafts. This impression is confirmed by a study of the text of a speech by the Secretary of State of the United States on April 28.

Right of Self-Defence.

In this speech the right of self-defence is regarded as inalienable, and it is further recognised that the violation of an undertaking by one party frees the remaining parties from their obligations to the treaty breaking state. Britain is prepared to accept Mr. Kellogg's draft for the most part, but would prefer to see embodied in the text of the treaty an article similar to that in the French draft, which enables parties to the Covenant of the League and the Locarno Treaty to fulfil their obligations.

The aim of the United States Government is to embody in the treaty a statement of principle, to proclaim without restriction or qualification that war shall not be used as an instrument of policy. With this aim His Majesty's Government are wholly in accord.—British Wireless Service.

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